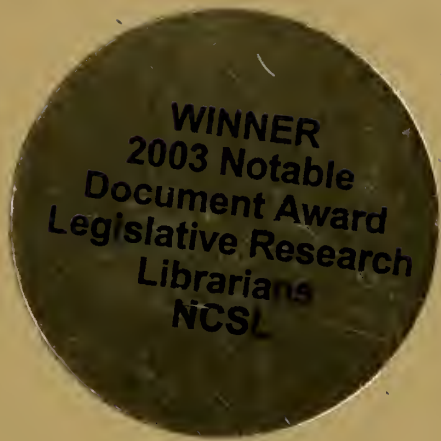


A LEGISLATOR'S HANDBOOK 2003



12th Edition
November 2002



Published by
Montana Legislative Services Division
State Capitol, Room 110
PO Box 201706
Helena, MT 59620-1706
(406) 444-3064
www.leg.state.mt.us

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

A Legislator's Handbook 2003 presents information that will be valuable to new legislators and veteran legislators as they prepare for and participate in the regular session of the 58th Legislature.

This 12th edition of *A Legislator's Handbook* has been substantially revised and updated. An index has been added so that the handbook may serve as a convenient resource for legislators who are seeking answers to specific questions.

The handbook provides general information in a narrative that is intended to create a foundation for understanding how the Montana Legislature works. It is not a comprehensive digest of statutes, rules, or other applicable provisions. Exceptions to general requirements and provisions that are not often implemented are not generally noted. Legislators are advised to consult the actual laws and rules to determine specific requirements. This is easily done using the indexes that are published with the Montana Code Annotated (MCA) and the *Rules of the Montana Legislature*.

Much of the information presented in this handbook is based on the rules that were adopted for the 57th Legislature. The rules for the 58th Legislature may be different from these rules. Legislators are advised to review the resolutions containing the rules for the 58th Legislature. Proposed revisions in the introduced resolutions are indicated by stricken and underlined text; consequently, changes to the rules are easily identified.

This handbook literally represents the "tip of the iceberg" with respect to informational resources that are available to legislators. Appendix A presents general resources as well as supplemental resources for various chapters of the handbook.

Some of the terms, acronyms, and abbreviations used in this handbook may be unfamiliar to the reader. Appendix B contains a glossary of commonly used terms, and Appendix C contains a guide to acronyms and abbreviations.



CHAPTER 2: GOVERNMENT IN MONTANA

Introduction

There are many governments operating in Montana. This chapter describes and discusses the authority of the three branches of state government, the federal government, Indian tribes, and local governments.

Three Branches of State Government

The Montana Constitution provides for three distinct branches of state government. The three branches of government and their general functions are:

- ✓ the Legislative Branch, which makes laws;
- ✓ the Executive Branch, which implements laws; and
- ✓ the Judicial Branch, which settles disputes arising from the interpretation or application of laws.

Furthermore, the constitution prohibits one branch from exercising the power of the other branches, except when the constitution expressly directs or permits this exercise of power. This concept is referred to as "separation of powers".

The application of this important constitutional provision may not be as clear as this simplistic summary indicates. For example, the Legislature may delegate rulemaking power to state agencies. Once adopted, these rules

have the force of law. This delegation of power is valid if the Legislature provides sufficient statutory standards and criteria to guide the executive agency. Delegation of rulemaking authority without sufficient guidelines is an unlawful delegation of power.

Legislative Branch

The Legislative Branch has the power to enact laws, levy taxes, and appropriate money. The Senate has the power to confirm appointments made by the Governor, such as the appointment of agency heads.

The Legislature also has impeachment powers. The House of Representatives may accuse certain officials of felonies, misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office. The Senate may try and convict these officials and require that the officials be suspended or removed from office.

There are limits on the power of the Legislature. The Legislature may not exercise the powers of the other branches of state government. For example, the Legislature generally may not interfere with the Executive Branch in the purely administrative aspects of carrying out the law, such as imposing a hiring freeze or making specific staffing and resource allocation decisions. Legislative power and responsibility may not be abdicated to private organizations or the federal government.



The organization and services of the Legislative Branch are described in more detail in the following chapter.

■ Executive Branch

The Executive Branch includes elected officials and agencies under the jurisdiction of these officials. Elected officials and the agencies under their jurisdiction are described below.

- ✓ **Governor.** There are 16 principal departments established in state law and 3 boards established in the Montana Constitution that are under the authority of the Governor. In addition, there are numerous additional boards, councils, commissions, and other entities established by law. These are attached to a department or board for administrative purposes.
- ✓ **Lieutenant Governor.**
- ✓ **Secretary of State.**
- ✓ **Attorney General.** The Attorney General is the head of the Department of Justice.
- ✓ **State Auditor.** The State Auditor serves as the Securities Commissioner and the Commissioner of Insurance.
- ✓ **Superintendent of Public Instruction.** The Superintendent of Public Instruction supervises the Office of Public Instruction.
- ✓ **Public Service Commission.** The Public Service Commission functions as the department head for the Department of Public Service Regulation.

■ Judicial Branch



The judicial power of the State of Montana is vested in the following:

- ✓ the Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and six associate Justices;
- ✓ the District Courts;
- ✓ the Workers' Compensation Court;
- ✓ the Water Court; and
- ✓ the courts of limited jurisdiction, which include Justices' Courts, Municipal Courts, and City Courts.

Unlike most state court systems and the federal judiciary, the Supreme Court is the only appellate court in Montana. Consequently, it hears direct appeals

from all the District Courts across Montana, as well as from the Workers' Compensation Court and the Water Court. Because people have a right to



an appeal and there is no intermediate appellate court for Montanans to go to, the Montana Supreme Court does not have discretion to turn down appeals; it must take them all and resolve them.

The Montana Constitution also vests the Supreme Court with original jurisdiction. Original jurisdiction may be asserted via habeas corpus applications from inmates and petitions for supervisory control over District Courts in cases still pending there. The Supreme Court also may exercise original jurisdiction in a case that has not been through a District Court if there are no facts in dispute and the case presents only legal or constitutional questions. Examples of cases in which the Montana Supreme Court has accepted original jurisdiction of this type in recent years are the challenges to Constitutional Initiative No. 75 and to term limits.

ANY ACT OF CONGRESS THAT IS
NOT ITSELF IN VIOLATION OF THE
U.S. CONSTITUTION MAY NOT BE
CONTRAVENED BY A STATE
LEGISLATURE.

The Montana Supreme Court has other duties, including lawyer discipline and revisions of various rules, such as the Montana Rules of Civil and Appellate Procedure, the Rules of Professional Conduct that apply to Montana lawyers, and the Rules of Lawyer Disciplinary Enforcement that govern lawyer discipline cases. On occasion, the Montana Supreme Court also must determine whether to impose judicial discipline as recommended by the

Judicial Standards Commission. In addition, the Supreme Court was charged by the 2001 Legislature, as part of the state assumption of District Court funding, with adopting a personnel plan for the Judicial Branch. The Chief Justice also chairs the District Court Council, created by the Legislature to implement and administer the state-funded District Court program.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court keeps all Supreme Court records, maintains the court's docket, and performs other administrative tasks.

The Court Administrator is the chief administrative staff person for the judiciary. Answerable to all seven members of the Supreme Court, the administrator executes the day-to-day administrative operations of the Supreme Court, including some administrative matters concerning District Courts and courts of limited jurisdiction. The administrator's responsibility was greatly increased by the Legislature's enactment of the state-funded District Court program in 2001.

■ Federal Government

Under the supremacy clause of the U.S. Constitution, any act of Congress that is not itself in violation of the U.S. Constitution may not be contravened by a state legislature. The U.S. Constitution also places certain direct limitations upon the states. For example, compacts between states require congressional consent. The federal government sometimes encourages the states to adopt or comply with certain laws by



withholding federal funds if a state does not comply with a federal requirement.

■ Tribal Governments

There are eight tribal governments in Montana (see **Figure 2-1**). Indian tribes have the right to develop their own form of government and to establish their own civil and criminal laws. Tribal courts adjudicate the laws of tribal governments.



Mission Mountain Encampment
Photo courtesy of Monte Marengo

The U.S. Constitution gives authority over Indian tribes to the federal government, not the states. The Montana Constitution explicitly acknowledges that all lands owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes are under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the U.S. Congress. With rare exceptions, a state has jurisdiction

within a reservation only to the extent that Congress has delegated specific authority to the state or in situations in which neither federal nor tribal law preempt state law.

The Legislature established the Office of State Coordinator of Indian Affairs, which is administratively attached to the Governor's Office. The coordinator is charged with carrying out the legislative policy regarding Indian affairs, which is established in section 90-11-101, MCA. One element of the legislative policy is a declaration that "the best interests of Montana Indian tribes will be served by engaging in government-to-government relationships designed to recognize the rights, duties, and privileges of full citizenship that Indians are entitled to as citizens of this state". Dealing with tribal governments on a government-to-government basis means that a dialogue is initiated between governing bodies rather than interacting with a tribal government as if it were a special interest group.

Under the State-Tribal Cooperative Agreements Act, state agencies may enter into agreements with tribal governments to administer regulations and programs. For example, since 1990, the state has had a cooperative agreement with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes regarding fish and wildlife management on the Flathead Reservation.

Figure 2-1. Indian Reservations and Tribal Governments in Montana

Blackfeet Reservation
Crow Reservation
Flathead Reservation
Fort Belknap Reservation
Fort Peck Reservation
Northern Cheyenne Reservation
Rocky Boy's Reservation
Little Shell Band of Chippewa*

*The Little Shell Band of Chippewa has a tribal government but does not have a reservation. It is seeking federal recognition.

Local Governments

Local governments are legal creations of the state. The powers of local governments are derived from the state's constitution and statutes. Under the Montana Constitution, there are two basic types of local governments: governments with general powers and governments with self-governing powers. Local governments with self-

governing powers are those that have adopted a self-governing charter under Montana law. In general, local governments with general powers have those powers that are expressly or implicitly granted by the Montana Legislature. Local governments with self-governing powers have those powers that are not specifically denied by Montana law or the individual government's charter.





CHAPTER 3: ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Introduction

The following entities of the Legislative Branch are consolidated into a single administrative organization in order to provide efficient and effective service:

- ⬜ the **Senate**;
- ⬜ the **House of Representatives**;
- ⬜ the **Legislative Services Division** and **Legislative Council**;
- ⬜ the **Legislative Fiscal Division** and **Legislative Finance Committee**; and
- ⬜ the **Legislative Audit Division** and **Legislative Audit Committee**.

Organizational information and services provided by each of these entities are described in this chapter. The constitutional office of the Consumer Counsel is governed by a committee of legislators and is also described in this chapter.

Senate

Senators are elected to fill the offices described below.

President of the Senate

The President of the Senate is the chief administrative officer for the Senate.
The President of the Senate:

- ✓ presides over the Senate, maintains order, and decides questions of order and privilege;
- ✓ approves the calendar;
- ✓ is ultimately responsible for administration, budget approval, and management of the Senate and its staff;
- ✓ certifies legislative acts and records as required; and
- ✓ carries out responsibilities related to bills and resolutions, including referral to committees and the request of fiscal notes and other statements.



■ President Pro Tempore of the Senate

The President pro tempore of the Senate performs the duties of the President of the Senate when the President is absent or disqualified.

■ Senate Majority Floor Leader

The Senate Majority Floor Leader is the lead speaker in floor debate. The Senate Majority Floor Leader makes procedural motions during floor sessions and assists the President of the Senate with monitoring the progress of and scheduling of bills and with policy and position development. The Senate Majority Floor Leader is an ex officio member of all committees and, if present, may be counted toward establishing a quorum.

■ Senate Minority Floor Leader

The Senate Minority Floor Leader is the minority party's leader in the Senate and develops the minority position and negotiates with the majority party. The Senate Minority Floor Leader is an ex officio member of all committees and, if present, may be counted toward establishing a quorum.

■ Party Whips

Each party also has one or more whips. The whips are responsible for ensuring that members are present at moments of importance to the party and for other duties related to helping the party accomplish its goals and further its positions.



Montana Capitol, Senate Chambers

The following are staff officers of the Senate who are appointed by the President of the Senate, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

■ Secretary of the Senate

The major responsibilities carried out by the Secretary of the Senate or the Secretary's staff include:

- ✓ receiving, tracking, and transmitting bills and resolutions and related documents;
- ✓ preparing the daily calendar and organizing floor business at the direction of the President of the Senate;
- ✓ keeping records, including records of votes;
- ✓ hiring and supervising most Senate employees;
- ✓ directing the work of committee secretaries; and
- ✓ providing clerical services.

■ Sergeant at Arms

The primary responsibilities of the Senate's Sergeant at Arms are:

- ✓ maintaining order as directed by the President of the Senate or the presiding officer;
- ✓ providing security services for the Senate;
- ✓ supervising pages;
- ✓ regulating access to the Senate Chamber;
- ✓ assigning office space and meeting rooms;
- ✓ administering and enforcing parking space requirements for

- ✓ areas under the control of the Senate; and
- ✓ purchasing and distributing supplies and equipment for the Senate.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate supervises employees assigned to the office of the Sergeant at Arms to carry out these duties.

■ House of Representatives

Representatives are elected to fill the offices described below.

■ Speaker of the House

The Speaker of the House is the chief administrative officer for the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House:

- ✓ presides over the House of Representatives, maintains order, and decides questions of order;
- ✓ is ultimately responsible for administration, budget approval, and management of the House of Representatives and its staff;
- ✓ certifies legislative acts and records as required;
- ✓ carries out responsibilities related to bills and resolutions, including referral to committees and the request of fiscal notes and other statements;
- ✓ sets the agendas for second and third reading, subject to amendment by the House of Representatives;



- ✓ makes committee appointments, except for the Rules Committee; and
- ✓ is an ex officio member of all committees and, if present, may be counted toward establishing a quorum.

■ **Speaker Pro Tempore of the House**

The Speaker pro tempore of the House presides over the House of Representatives in the absence or inability of the Speaker of the House and carries out other duties assigned by the Speaker.

■ **House Majority Floor Leader**

The House Majority Floor Leader is the lead speaker in floor debate. The House



Montana Capitol, House Chambers

Majority Floor Leader makes procedural motions during floor sessions and assists the Speaker of the House with monitoring the progress of and scheduling of bills and with policy development. The House Majority Floor Leader is an ex officio member of all committees and, if present, may be counted toward establishing a quorum.

■ **House Minority Floor Leader**

The House Minority Floor Leader is the minority party's leader in the House of Representatives and develops the minority position, negotiates with the majority party, and makes recommendations for the assignment of minority committee members and minority vice presiding officers. The House Minority Floor Leader is an ex officio member of all committees and, if present, may be counted toward establishing a quorum.

■ **Party Whips**

Each party also has one or more whips. The whips are responsible for ensuring that members are present at moments of importance to the party and for other duties related to helping the party accomplish its goals and further its positions. Absentee vote forms are submitted to a party whip.

The following are staff officers of the House of Representatives who are appointed by the Speaker of the House, subject to confirmation by the House.



■ Chief Clerk of the House

The major responsibilities carried out by the Chief Clerk of the House or the Chief Clerk's staff include:

- ✓ receiving, tracking, and transmitting bills and resolutions and related documents;
- ✓ organizing floor business at the direction of the Speaker of the House;
- ✓ keeping records, including records of votes;
- ✓ supervising all employees of the House of Representatives;
- ✓ directing the work of committee secretaries; and
- ✓ providing clerical services.

- ✓ maintaining order as directed by the Speaker of the House or the Chief Clerk of the House;
- ✓ providing security services for the House of Representatives;
- ✓ supervising pages;
- ✓ regulating access to the House Chamber;
- ✓ enforcing parking regulations in areas under the control of the House of Representatives; and
- ✓ purchasing and distributing supplies and equipment for the House of Representatives.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives supervises employees assigned to the office of the Sergeant at Arms to carry out these duties.

■ Sergeant at Arms

The primary responsibilities of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives are:

■ Legislative Council

The Legislative Council is a 12-member, bipartisan, bicameral, statutory committee of the Montana Legislature.* The legislators in the following leadership positions must serve unless they are approaching the end of their term: President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and minority floor leaders from each house. Legislators in these positions who will not serve in the following legislative session because of term limits may designate another member to serve on the Council in their place.

* In general, statutory legislative committees have equal numbers of senators and representatives. The law usually limits the number of committee members from each house that belong to a single political party to half of the members from each house. If there are two political parties, then each committee will include equal numbers from each party.



The Legislative Council oversees the activities of the Legislative Services Division. Selected duties of the Legislative Council include the following:

- ✓ adopting personnel management, classification, and pay policies for Legislative Branch employees, with the concurrence of the Legislative Finance and Legislative Audit Committees;
- ✓ establishing time schedules and deadlines for work conducted by interim committees;
- ✓ assigning interim studies and issues of statewide importance that arise during the interim to interim committees;
- ✓ approving the computer system plan for the Legislative Branch;
- ✓ administering the legislative intern program;
- ✓ overseeing publication of the MCA and supervising the Code Commissioner's work;
- ✓ serving as the Montana Commission on Interstate and International Cooperation; and
- ✓ submitting a budget proposal for the administratively consolidated Legislative Branch entities.



■ Legislative Services Division

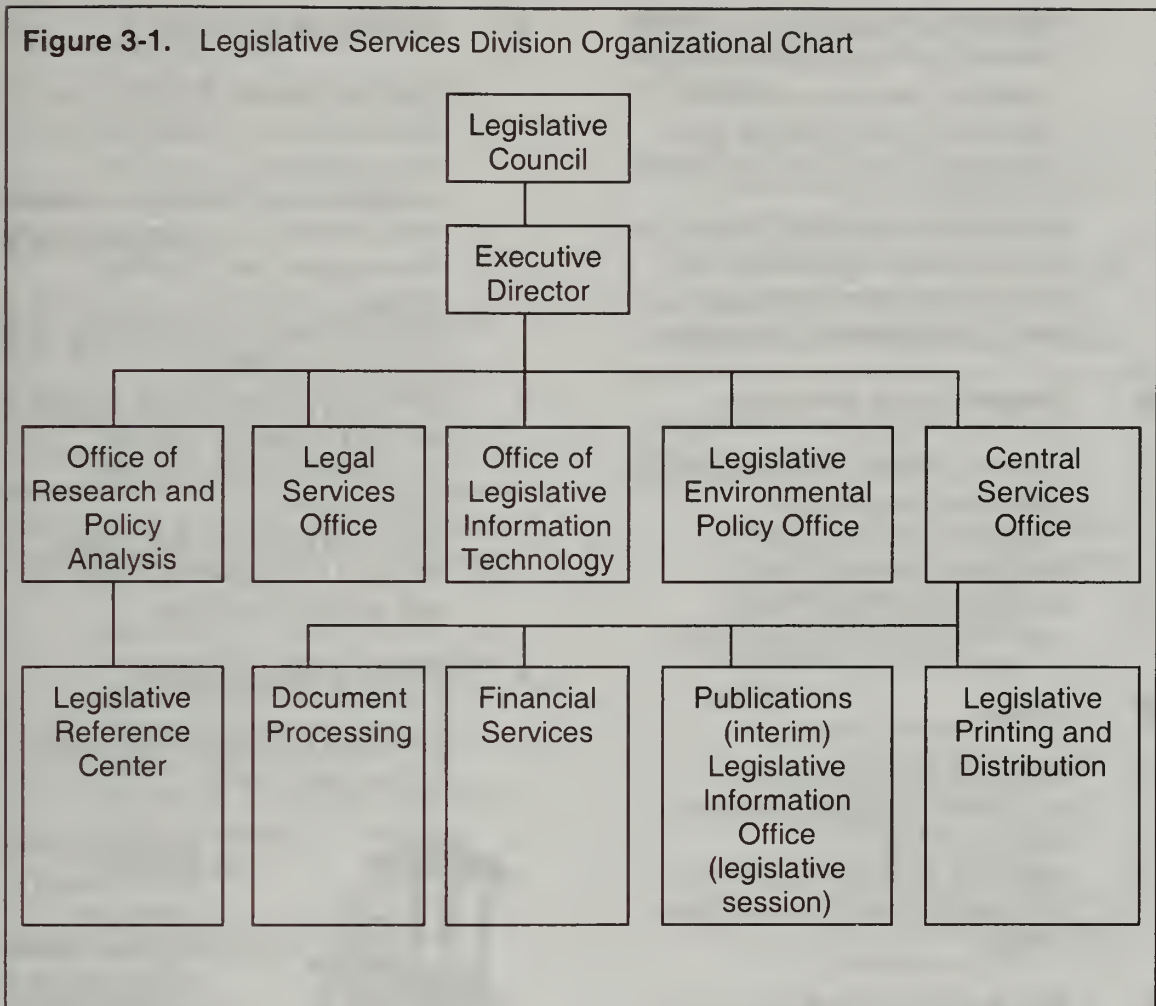
The Legislative Services Division acts as an independent, nonpolitical, impartial agency for the Legislature. The Executive Director manages the Legislative Services Division. The staff of the Legislative Services Division is organized into five functional offices as

illustrated in **Figure 3-1**. The mission of the Legislative Services Division is to provide research, reference, legal, technical, information technology, and administrative support services to the Senate, House, and other divisions of the Legislative Branch in support of effective and efficient operation of the Legislative Branch and to support the mission of the Legislative Council.

THE MISSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE SERVICES DIVISION IS TO PROVIDE RESEARCH, REFERENCE, LEGAL, TECHNICAL, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES TO THE SENATE, HOUSE, AND OTHER DIVISIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.



Figure 3-1. Legislative Services Division Organizational Chart



Division services are summarized below.

■ Legislation

- ✓ drafting bills and resolutions and amendments to proposed legislation;
- ✓ providing legal review of bills and resolutions before introduction;
- ✓ editing, proofreading, and assembling bills and resolutions for introduction;
- ✓ engrossing and enrolling of bills
- ✓ and resolutions; and reviewing the text of proposed ballot measures for clarity, consistency, and conformity with the *Bill Drafting Manual*.

■ Publication and Distribution

- ✓ preparing, publishing, and distributing the *Montana Legislative Review*, session laws,



text and annotations of the MCA, *History and Final Status* for each legislative session, Legislative Services Division reports and documents, and other legislative information; and

- ✓ printing and distributing *Rules of the Montana Legislature*, bills, fiscal notes, resolutions, journals, and other legislative information.

■ **Research and Reference**

- ✓ providing legislative research and reference services and maintaining a collection of reference materials; and
- ✓ providing interlibrary loan services to legislators and staff.

■ **Legal**

- ✓ providing legal opinions to legislators regarding issues of state law; and
- ✓ providing legal services to the Legislative Branch consolidated entities.

■ **Management and Business Services for Legislative Branch Consolidated Entities**

- ✓ preparing and monitoring budgets;
- ✓ processing reimbursement claims and payrolls;
- ✓ purchasing supplies and equipment and maintaining property inventories; and
- ✓ providing personnel and administrative services.

■ **Committee Services**

- ✓ providing research, legal, and administrative staff support for the Legislative Council, the Environmental Quality Council, the Districting and Apportionment Commission, the Transition Advisory Committee on Electric Utility Industry Restructuring, and interim committees;
- ✓ providing technical staff support for the Legislative Branch Computer System Planning Council; and
- ✓ providing research and legal services for legislative standing and select committees.

■ **Public Communication**

- ✓ providing legislative information to the public; and



- ✓ processing and forwarding of messages received for legislators by telephone or website.

■ **Information and Communications Technology**

- ✓ planning, developing, and maintaining the computer network and applications for the Legislative Branch;
- ✓ developing and maintaining systems to provide public access to legislative information online;



- ✓ broadcasting legislative meetings; and
- ✓ coordinating communications services.

■ Legislative Audit Committee

The Legislative Audit Committee is a 12-member, bipartisan, bicameral, statutory committee of the Montana Legislature. The existence of a committee to oversee auditing duties is mandated by the Montana Constitution. The primary functions of the Legislative Audit Committee include the following:

- ✓ appointing, consulting with, and advising the Legislative Auditor;
- ✓ reviewing audit reports and releasing audit reports to the public; and
- ✓ serving as a conduit between the Legislative Auditor and the Legislature.

■ Legislative Audit Division

The Legislative Auditor is responsible for management of the Legislative Audit Division. The Legislative Audit Division conducts independent audits under the supervision of the Legislative Audit Committee and provides factual and objective information to the legislative and executive managers of the public trust.

The Legislative Audit Division operates a toll-free telephone "Fraud Hotline" that enables state employees and the public

to report improper acts committed by state departments, agencies, or employees.

THE LEGISLATIVE AUDIT DIVISION PROVIDES FACTUAL AND OBJECTIVE INFORMATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE MANAGERS OF THE PUBLIC TRUST.

The goals of the Legislative Audit Division are listed below.

- ✓ provide the Montana Legislature and state agency directors and program managers with independent information regarding whether state agencies:
 - conduct only those activities and programs authorized by the Legislature;
 - conduct programs effectively and efficiently;
 - make expenditures only in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
 - collect and account properly for all revenue and receipts; and
 - adequately safeguard and control assets;
- ✓ provide whatever assistance may be requested by the Legislature, its committees, and its members; and
- ✓ make comments, recommendations, and suggestions for the improvement



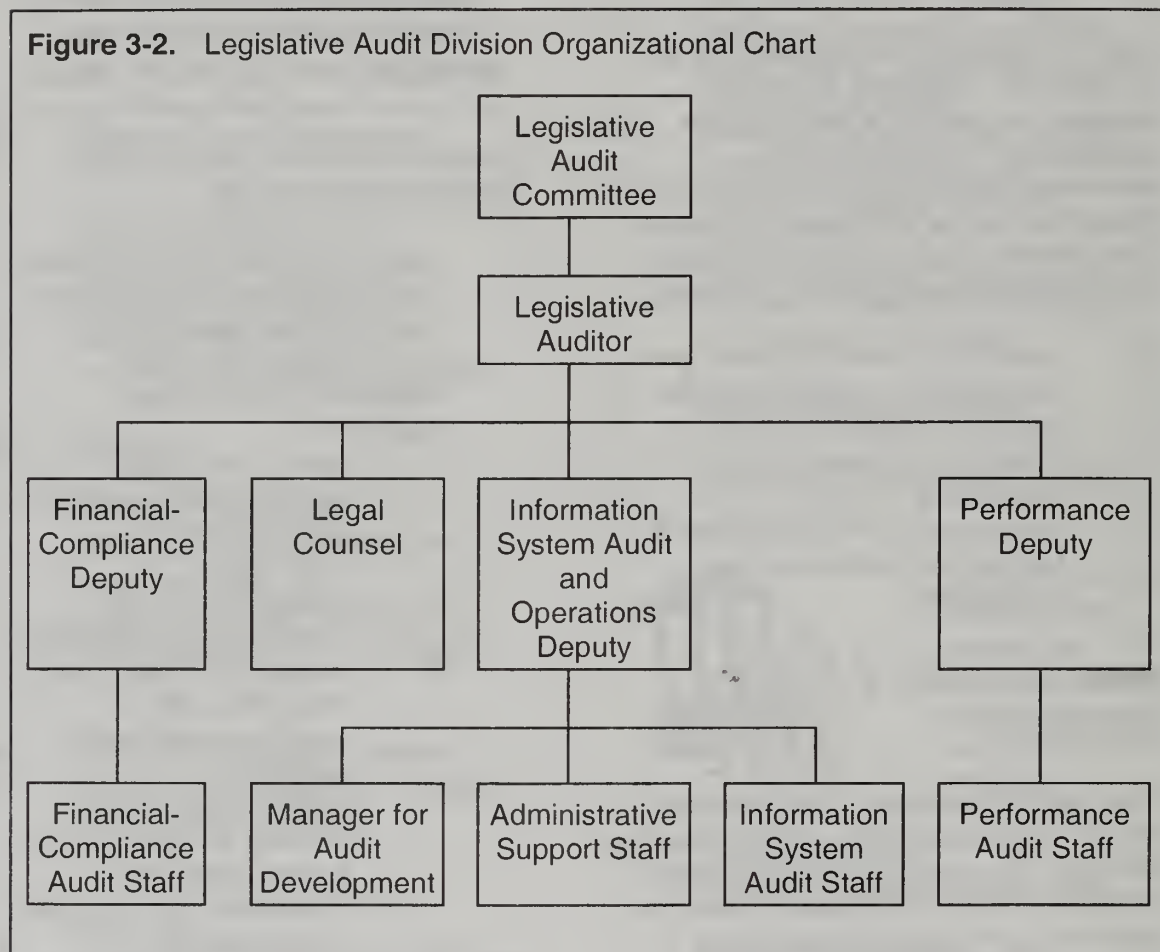
of state agency operations and activities.

The Legislative Audit Division is composed of administrative staff and

three operational components: Financial-Compliance Audit, Performance Audit, and Information System Audit.

The organizational structure of the Division is illustrated in **Figure 3-2**.

Figure 3-2. Legislative Audit Division Organizational Chart



The types of audits conducted are summarized briefly below.

■ **Financial-Compliance**

The financial-compliance audit staff performs audits of state agencies and local governments in accordance with

applicable audit standards to determine whether an entity's financial operations are properly conducted, the financial reports are presented fairly, and the entity has complied with applicable laws



and regulations. During each fiscal year, financial-compliance audit staff also completes work on legislative requests, special projects, and identified or suspected fraudulent activities involving federal or state agencies.

■ Performance

Performance audits include economy and efficiency audits and program audits. Economy and efficiency audits determine whether a program is making the most efficient use of its resources. Program audits help to determine whether a program is achieving the desired results or benefits established by the Legislature, is effective, and is complying with applicable laws and rules. The Legislative Audit Committee establishes the priorities for the completion of performance audits. Performance audits may also be required by statute.

■ Information System

Information system audits combine some of the elements of both financial-compliance and performance audits. Controls within information system operations are examined to determine whether assets are adequately safeguarded and to determine the reliability of computer-generated reports. In addition, information system audits address efficiency and effectiveness issues, such as acquisition of computer equipment and security and management of computer resources.

■ Legislative Finance Committee

The Legislative Finance Committee is a 12-member, bipartisan, bicameral, statutory committee of the Montana Legislature that meets during the interim to review fiscal issues. Four members must serve on the Senate Finance Committee, and four members must serve on the House Appropriations Committee.

The primary functions of the Legislative Finance Committee are summarized below.

- ✓ appointing, consulting with, and advising the Legislative Fiscal Analyst;
- ✓ before each legislative session involving budgetary matters, making recommendations to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Appropriations Committee regarding certain budget issues, including procedures for the consistent application of inflation factors, procedures for the consistent allocation of fixed costs, and consistent procedures for the personal services budget;
- ✓ reviewing dedicated revenue provisions and reporting recommendations to the Legislature;
- ✓ reviewing and commenting on budget amendments, reductions in spending, proposed supplemental appropriations to transfer appropriations between fiscal years of a biennium,



- ✓ operating budget changes, and program transfers;
- ✓ receiving reports on specific state financial matters;
- ✓ monitoring information technology policies of the Department of Administration and providing written comment on proposed policy changes; and
- ✓ identifying information technology issues likely to require future attention.

Legislative Fiscal Division

The Legislative Fiscal Analyst manages the Legislative Fiscal Division. The Legislative Fiscal Division is committed to enhancing the legislative process through understandable and objective fiscal policy analysis and information.

The Division staff serves two main functions that are described below.

Revenue Estimation and Tax Policy Analysis

Division staff provides objective, impartial estimation of state revenue during the legislative session and throughout the interim. Staff also analyzes all bills impacting tax policy and collections during the legislative session, assists the tax committees of each house, assists the Revenue and Transportation Interim Committee, and conducts tax policy research.

Staff in this section specialize in various areas of revenue estimation, including estimation of K-12 school aid (the Base Amount for School Equity (BASE) funding program).

Expenditure Analysis

Division staff provides objective, impartial analysis of state agency operations and expenditures during the legislative session and throughout the interim. Fiscal analysts staff appropriations subcommittees, write the general appropriations bill, and conduct other fiscal research as required or requested.

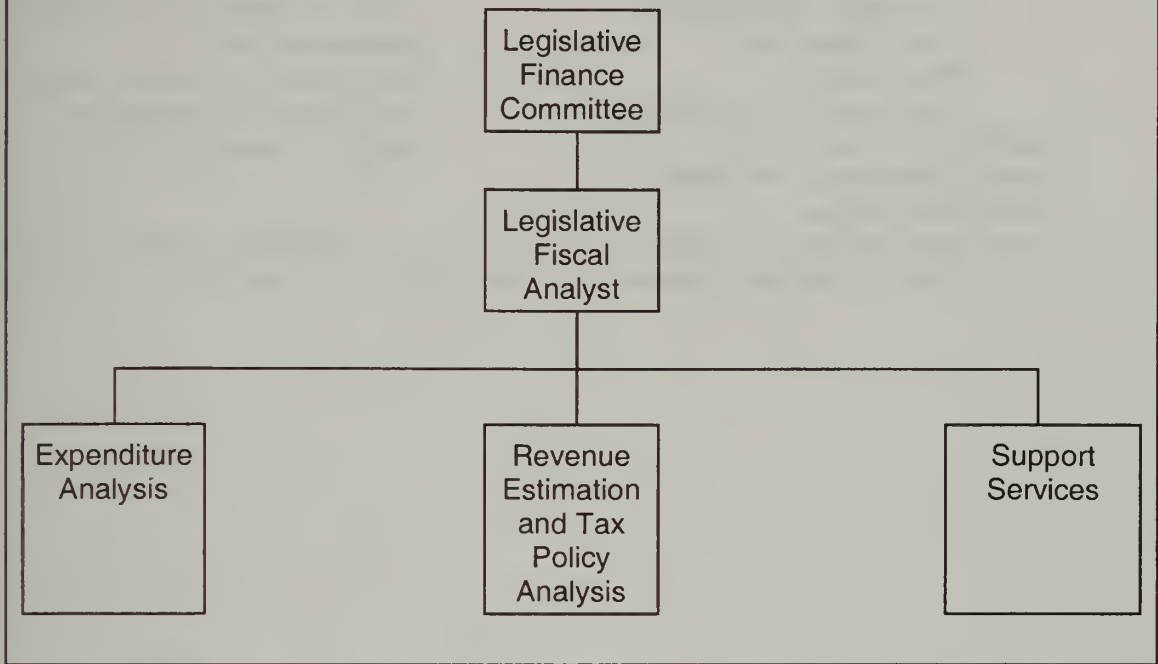
THE LEGISLATIVE FISCAL DIVISION
IS COMMITTED TO ENHANCING THE
LEGISLATIVE PROCESS THROUGH
UNDERSTANDABLE AND OBJECTIVE
FISCAL POLICY ANALYSIS AND
INFORMATION.

Each analyst in this section specializes in the operations and budgets of a group of state agencies. Analysts in this section can answer questions about individual agencies and their budgets, as well as general budgeting and appropriation questions.

The organizational structure of the Legislative Fiscal Division is illustrated in **Figure 3-3**.



Figure 3-3. Legislative Fiscal Division Organizational Chart



The goals of the Legislative Fiscal Division are presented below.

- ✓ strive to the highest professional and ethical standards;
- ✓ support the rights, responsibilities, and ability of the Legislature to establish and oversee fiscal policy;
- ✓ be viewed as the state's fiscal experts and trusted fiscal policy organization;
- ✓ support the Legislative Finance Committee and other committees in their roles to recommend fiscal policies and oversee the implementation of established policies; and
- ✓ attract, provide for, and retain a highly qualified, well-trained, and efficient staff.

■ Consumer Counsel

The Legislative Consumer Committee appoints the Consumer Counsel, a position required by the Montana Constitution. The four-member committee meets at least quarterly to advise and consult with the Consumer Counsel.

Activities of the Consumer Counsel are described below.

- ✓ representing Montana consumers in utility and transportation proceedings before the:
 - Montana Public Service Commission;
 - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;



- Interstate Commerce Commission;
 - Federal Communications Commission; and
 - other federal administrative agencies;
- ✓ representing Montana consumers in appropriate state and federal court proceedings;
- ✓ monitoring proposed legislation and participating in the legislative
- ✓ process before the Montana Legislature and the U.S. Congress on behalf of Montana consumers; and
- ✓ participating in activities that will help to develop competitive markets in restructured utility industries.
- The office is funded by fees assessed on regulated companies.



CHAPTER 4: LEGISLATORS

Government is a trust, and the officers of the government are trustees; and both the trust and the trustees are created for the benefit of the people.

--Henry Clay

Introduction

A representative democracy is a system of government in which power is held by the people and exercised through elected representatives. As elected representatives, Montana's legislators play a key role in our government. The general responsibilities of Montana's legislators are summarized below.

- ✓ support, protect, and defend the U.S. and Montana Constitutions;
- ✓ serve the constituents living in the district;
- ✓ serve the citizens of the state as a whole;
- ✓ act as a liaison between constituents and state government;
- ✓ study, discuss, request, and vote on proposed legislation;
- ✓ create, amend, and repeal state laws and programs;
- ✓ allocate state resources to agencies and programs;
- ✓ ensure that laws are carried out according to the intent of the Legislature;
- ✓ oversee the work of state agencies; and
- ✓ act as a balance to the Executive and Judicial Branches of government.

In carrying out all these duties, legislators must consider competing values, interests, and constituencies.

Unlike legislators in many other states, Montana's legislators are compensated part-time for their public service.

This chapter addresses the following topics related to legislators:

- ✓ representation;
- ✓ qualifications;
- ✓ privileges;
- ✓ duties, including ethical conduct; and
- ✓ accountability.

Requirements directed at candidates for election and the conduct of elections are not addressed in this chapter.

Representation

Each Montanan is represented by one state senator and one state representative.

The Montana Senate consists of 50 members elected to serve 4-year staggered terms. The Montana House is composed of 100 members chosen for coterminous 2-year terms.



Montana is divided into geographical districts, based upon population, from which senators and representatives are elected. Each member of the House of Representatives represents a district compact and contiguous. The Montana Constitution requires that all districts be as nearly equal in population as is practicable. Each member of the Senate represents a district composed of two adjoining House districts.

Redistricting and reapportionment of legislative districts takes place following each decennial census. A Commission composed of five citizens is responsible for this task in Montana. The members of the Commission may not hold public office. The Montana Districting and Apportionment Commission will submit a proposed plan to the 2003 Legislature. The Legislature has 30 days to return the plan to the Commission with its recommendations. The Commission is required to file its plan with the Secretary of State within 30 days of receipt of recommendations from the Legislature. The plan becomes law upon filing with the Secretary of State. Thus, new districts will be established for the 2004 elections.

■ Qualifications

Qualifications for a Montana legislator include the following:

- ✓ United States citizen;
- ✓ Montana resident for at least 1 year before the general election;
- ✓ 18 years of age or older;
- ✓ not serving a sentence for a felony;

- ✓ not of unsound mind; and
- ✓ for 6 months preceding the election, resident of the county, if it contains one or more districts, or of the district, if it contains all or parts of more than one county.

A legislator may not serve as a member of Congress or hold a public office of a civil nature during the legislator's term. A legislator may run for another office if the terms of the offices do not overlap.

■ Privileges

■ Immunity

The rationale for legislative immunity was reiterated in a recent federal District Court order. Quoting prior holdings, the court stated:

Legislators enjoy immunity from prosecution when acting in their capacity as lawmakers. These [immunities] are thus secured, not with the intention of protecting the members against prosecutions for their own benefit, but to support the rights of the people, by enabling their representatives to execute the functions of their office without fear of prosecutions, civil or criminal.¹

Legislators are exempt from arrest during sessions of the Legislature and while going to and from legislative sessions. This exemption does not apply in the case of a felony or a breach of the peace.

Members and staff of the Legislature are immune from suit for damages



arising from the lawful discharge of an official duty associated with legislative acts.

A legislator may not be questioned in any other place, including a court, for any speech or debate in the Legislature.

■ Harassment

Legislators (and legislative employees) have the right to work free of harassment on account of race, color, sex, culture, social origin or condition, or religious ideas. This is true regardless of whether the offender is an employer, employee, legislator, lobbyist, or member of the public.

■ Duties

A guiding statement regarding a legislator's public duty is found in section 2-2-103(1), MCA:

The holding of public office or employment is a public trust, created by the confidence that the electorate reposes in the integrity of public officers, legislators, and public employees. A public officer, legislator, or public employee shall carry out the individual's duties for the benefit of the people of the state.

The Montana Constitution requires the Legislature to provide a code of ethics prohibiting conflict between public duty and private interest for members of the Legislature and others. Provisions governing ethical conduct have been adopted in statute and rule.

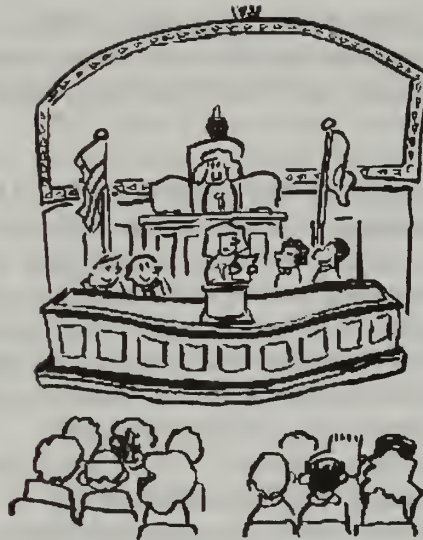


Illustration by Jay Rath

■ Participation

Montana law provides that a "legislator has a responsibility to the legislator's constituents to participate in all matters as required in the rules of the legislature". Legislators must be present when their house is in session, unless they are excused. Senators are required to vote, unless they are excused. Representatives are required to vote when present, unless a member has disclosed a conflict of interest.

■ Disclosure of Conflict of Interest

Understanding the laws and rules governing conflict of interest is particularly important for members of a citizen legislature such as the Montana Legislature. As noted previously, under Montana law, a legislator has a responsibility to the legislator's constituents to participate in all matters as required by the rules of the Montana



Legislature. A legislator may have a personal interest or a private interest that would be affected by a legislative decision.

If a legislator has a conflict created by a personal or private interest that would directly give rise to an appearance of impropriety, the legislator is required to disclose the interest prior to participating in an official action. The law establishes criteria that the legislator shall consider in determining whether or not to disclose an interest. The legislator may ask the Ethics Committee for the member's house for advice regarding the disclosure requirement.

A legislator who is a member of a profession, occupation, or class affected by legislation is not required to disclose an interest unless the class is so narrow that the vote will have a direct and distinctive personal impact on the legislator.

Both houses require disclosure prior to voting. Senators are required to vote unless excused, while representatives may choose whether or not to vote after a conflict of interest has been disclosed.

■ Prohibited Activities

A legislator may not:

- ✓ disclose or use confidential information acquired in the course of official duties in order to further substantially the legislator's personal interests;
- ✓ accept a gift with a value of \$50 or more or a substantial economic benefit that is

equivalent to a gift. The law clarifies what is considered a gift. Campaign contributions reported as required by law are not considered gifts.

- ✓ accept a fee, contingent fee, or any other compensation (except the official compensation for legislators) for promoting or opposing the passage of legislation;
- ✓ seek other employment for the legislator or solicit a contract for the legislator's service by use of the office;
- ✓ have an interest in a contract made by the legislator in the legislator's official capacity or by any body, agency, or board of which the legislator is a member if the legislator is directly involved with the contract; or
- ✓ solicit, accept, or agree to accept a pecuniary benefit* from a person who is known to be interested in or likely to become interested in a matter before the Legislature or a committee of the Legislature.

■ Business and Employment Disclosure

Legislators are required to file a business disclosure statement with the Commissioner of Political Practices by

* A pecuniary benefit is defined in section 45-2-101(55): "'Pecuniary benefit' is benefit in the form of money, property, commercial interests, or anything else the primary significance of which is economic gain."



December 15 of each even-numbered year. Legislators who are paid by more than one public employer are also required to file a disclosure statement.

Accountability

Legislature

Each house may expel or punish a member for good cause shown with the concurrence of two-thirds of all of its members.

Montana law requires each house of the Legislature to have an Ethics Committee. The Ethics Committee must consist of two members of each political party. The Committees may meet jointly, and the joint committee may consider matters affecting the entire Legislature.

The Ethics Committee is responsible for:

- ✓ educating members about the code of ethics in Montana law;
- ✓ advising and determining when there is a conflict of interest that requires disclosure; and
- ✓ responding to complaints referred by the Rules Committee that allege a violation of statute or rule by a legislator.

The Senate Rules specifically address the matters that may be referred to the Senate Ethics Committee.

In each house, the general process is as follows:

- ① The Rules Committee refers a matter to the Ethics Committee.
- ② The Ethics Committee considers the matter. The Ethics Committee may dismiss the charge, refer the matter to the Lewis and Clark County Attorney, if appropriate, or make a recommendation.
- ③ If the Ethics Committee makes a recommendation, it is referred to the Senate or the Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives.

Commissioner of Political Practices

A person alleging a violation of the code of ethics codified in Title 2, chapter 2, part 1, MCA, that does not involve a legislative act by a legislator may file a complaint with the Commissioner of Political Practices.

Recall

A legislator may be recalled by the voters in the legislator's district. The basis for the recall must be one of the following:

- ✓ lack of physical or mental fitness;
- ✓ incompetence;
- ✓ violation of the oath of office;
- ✓ official misconduct; or
- ✓ conviction of a felony offense.

The recall process is initiated by a petition of electors, and the question is decided through an election.





CHAPTER 5: ORGANIZING THE MONTANA LEGISLATURE

■ Introduction

In January of every odd-numbered year, a new Legislature begins to serve for 2 years. The 58th Legislature will convene at noon on January 6, 2003. This chapter describes how each Legislature gets organized, from the election of members to the first day of the legislative session.

THE MONTANA CONSTITUTION
REQUIRES THE LEGISLATURE TO
MEET FOR A REGULAR SESSION IN
EACH ODD-NUMBERED YEAR.

■ Election of Members

One-half of the Senate is elected every 2 years. The entire House of Representatives is elected every 2 years. The general election is held in early November of every even-numbered year, approximately 2 months before the Legislature convenes for the regular session.* Following the election, the Secretary of State prepares certified rosters of the members of each house of the Legislature. Newly elected

*The date of the general election is set in statute: the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every even-numbered year.

members begin their terms on the first day of the legislative session.

See Chapter 4 for information about districts and qualifications of legislators.

■ Legislative Sessions

■ Regular Session

The Montana Constitution requires the Legislature to meet for a regular session in each odd-numbered year. The regular session may not exceed 90 days. A Legislature has the power to increase the limit on the length of the session for a subsequent regular session of the Legislature.

The law provides that each regular session of the Legislature begins at noon on the first Monday of January. When January 1 falls on a Monday, the regular session begins on the first Wednesday in January.

■ Special Sessions

A special session may be convened in the following ways:

- ✓ The Governor may call a special session.
- ✓ A majority of the members of the Legislature may request a special session in writing. Ten members of the Legislature may request the Secretary of State to poll



legislators to determine if a majority are in favor of a special session. The request must specify the conditions warranting the call of a special session, the purposes of the special session, and the proposed date and time for convening the special session. If a majority of members are in favor of the special session, the Secretary of State will notify legislators of the date and time of the special session.

✓ When the Legislature is in session, a special session may be called by a recorded vote of a majority of the members of the Legislature.

A special session may be limited to subjects specified in the call.

The law also provides for emergency sessions to be convened in the event that the Governor and the Governor's primary successors are killed in an enemy attack or are unable to serve.

■ ■ ■ Caucuses

After the election and before December 1 of each even-numbered year, the parties of each house are required to hold a pre-session caucus for newly elected legislators and senators who will continue to serve in the Legislature. The date of the pre-session caucus is set by the Legislative Council. Officers for each house are nominated during the pre-session caucus. Certain officers

must be elected by the house in which they serve after the Legislature convenes. Traditionally, the nominated officers begin to serve as if they will be elected, and the elections held on the first day are a formality. The officers to be nominated for each house are listed below. Duties of each office are described in Chapter 3.

■ Senate

- ✓ **Officers elected by the Senate:**
- President
 - President Pro Tempore
- ✓ **Officers elected by the appropriate caucus of the Senate:**
- Majority Floor Leader
 - Minority Floor Leader
 - Majority Whip
 - Minority Whip

The members of the Senate Committee on Committees are elected by the Senate.

■ House of Representatives

- ✓ **Officers elected by the House of Representatives:**
- Speaker
 - Speaker Pro Tempore
- ✓ **Officers elected by the appropriate caucus of the House of Representatives:**
- Majority Floor Leader
 - Minority Floor Leader
 - Majority Whip
 - Minority Whip



■ Presession Organization

After the November election, each person who will serve in the next Legislature will receive a request to indicate the person's preferences for standing committee appointments. Committee members are appointed or nominated following the presession caucuses. In general, the Senate Committee on Committees nominates members to committees of the Senate and the Speaker of the House appoints members to committees of the House of Representatives.

Also during the presession period, the legislative leaders and the members appointed to the Legislative Administration Committees and the Rules Committees meet to hire session employees and carry out organizational tasks.

The President of the Senate appoints a Secretary of the Senate and a Sergeant at Arms. The Speaker of the House appoints a Chief Clerk of the House and a Sergeant at Arms. The duties of these staff officers are described in Chapter 3. The law also provides for appointment of a chaplain for each house.

Before the session begins, the Senate Finance Committee and the House Appropriations Committee may review appropriation requests and may visit state agencies and institutions, although this is rarely done.

■ Convening the Senate

The following activities usually take place on the first day of the legislative session in the Senate.

- ✓ Senators and senators-elect report to the Senate Chamber and sit in assigned seats that are indicated on a seating chart.
- ✓ The first day's session is called to order.
- ✓ Roll is called.
- ✓ The constitutional oath of office is administered to the senators-elect.
- ✓ The rules of the previous Legislature are adopted as the temporary operating rules for the current Legislature.
- ✓ Officers nominated at the presession caucuses are officially elected.
- ✓ Staff officers appointed by the President of the Senate are confirmed.
- ✓ Welcoming speeches are delivered.
- ✓ The President of the Senate appoints small, select committees to notify each of the other branches of state government and the other house that the Senate is organized and ready for business.
- ✓ The reports of the Committee on Committees recommending appointments to committees and the Legislative Administration Committee recommending employment of attaches of the Senate are read.



- ✓ The first reading and commitment of all preintroduced and other introduced bills and resolutions occurs.

Other business may also be conducted. See Chapter 9 for more information about floor sessions in each house.

■ Convening the House of Representatives

The following activities usually take place on the first day of the legislative session in the House of Representatives.

- ✓ Representatives-elect report to the House Chamber and sit in assigned seats that are indicated on a seating chart.
- ✓ The first day's session is called to order by the Secretary of State.
- ✓ Roll is called.
- ✓ The constitutional oath of office is administered to the representatives-elect.

- ✓ The rules of the previous Legislature are adopted as the temporary operating rules for the current Legislature.
- ✓ Officers nominated at the presession caucuses are officially elected.
- ✓ Staff officers appointed by the Speaker of the House are confirmed.
- ✓ Welcoming speeches are delivered.
- ✓ The Speaker of the House appoints small, select committees to notify each of the other branches of state government and the other house that the House of Representatives is organized and ready for business.
- ✓ The first reading and commitment of all preintroduced and other introduced bills and resolutions occurs.

Other business may also be conducted. See Chapter 9 for more information about floor sessions in each house.



CHAPTER 6: LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

■ Introduction

Procedural rules are not exclusively within the purview of scholars and judges. An astute observer of the 2002 Winter Olympic Games would notice that it takes more than strength, endurance, and athletic ability to win medals. Knowledge of the procedural rules can be critical to success. When Kim Dong-Sung crossed into Apolo Anton Ohno's lane, Ohno raised his arms to call attention to the illegal move. Dong-Sung was disqualified, and Ohno received an Olympic gold medal. Likewise, a legislator's effectiveness can be significantly enhanced with an understanding of the rules of procedure.

The efficiency of the Legislature as a whole will also be improved through the appropriate use of procedural rules. Paul Mason, in the foreword to the 1979 edition of *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, wrote:

A proper application of the rules of procedure will eliminate controversy, confusion and litigation and will make public bodies more efficient in their work and more pleasant to work in.²

Legislative procedures are governed by the following authorities:

- (1) constitutional provisions and judicial decisions interpreting them;
- (2) Montana statutes and judicial decisions interpreting them;

- (3) rules of the Montana Legislature (Senate Rules, House Rules, and Joint Rules);
- (4) tradition; and
- (5) *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*.

These authorities are listed in order of priority. A provision at one level may be implemented or fleshed out by provisions farther down this hierarchy.

Committee procedural rules are another set of rules that apply to specific committees. The courts and the Attorney General also play an important role by interpreting the law.

All of these authorities are discussed in more detail below. Finally, a brief overview of important concepts related to rules is presented.

This chapter focuses on the "rules"* that govern how the Legislature conducts its business during a legislative session. Provisions that address the content of legislation, duties of the Legislature, and interim activities are not emphasized in this chapter.

■ Montana Constitution

Constitutional provisions are the overriding authority that may not be violated. Key provisions of the Montana

* The term "rules" is used generically unless the text refers to specific rules (e.g., Joint Rules).



Constitution that impact legislative procedures are presented and discussed below. This information is general and is intended to provide an understanding of the framework within which the Legislature must operate.

■ Right of Participation

Article II, section 8, of the Montana Constitution provides:

The public has the right to expect governmental agencies to afford such reasonable opportunity for citizen participation in the operation of the agencies prior to the final decision as may be provided by law.

Committee hearings play a critical role in enabling citizen participation in the legislative process in Montana. Citizens may also participate by communicating with legislators about specific pieces of legislation through letters, electronic mail, or phone messages.

■ Right to Know

Article II, section 9, of the Montana Constitution provides:

No person shall be deprived of the right to examine documents or to observe the deliberations of all public bodies or agencies of state government and its subdivisions, except in cases in which the demand of individual privacy clearly exceeds the merits of public disclosure.

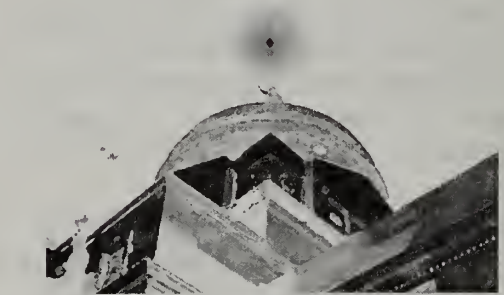
Moreover, Article V, section 10 (3), of the Montana Constitution provides:

The sessions of the legislature and of the committee of the whole, all committee meetings, and all hearings shall be open to the public.

Based on these provisions, meetings must be open to citizens. Public notice must be given. Furthermore, once a legislator has requested that legislation be drafted, any information related to this request must be provided to a citizen upon request.*

■ Extraordinary Votes

The Montana Constitution requires extraordinary votes to approve certain types of legislation (see **Table 6-1**).



* Although this rarely occurs during the legislative process, sometimes constitutional rights must be balanced; balancing may result in one right taking precedence. "When the demands of individual privacy clearly exceed the merits of public disclosure, government documents and operations are not subject to public disclosure." (37 A.G. Op. 170 (1978))



Table 6-1. Constitutional Extraordinary Vote Requirements

Type of Legislation	Vote Required	Montana Constitution Section
Grant to a public entity immunity from suit	2/3 of each house	Art. II, sec.18
Override vetoed bill	2/3 of present members of each house	Art. VI, sec.10
Appropriate highway revenue for nonhighway purposes	3/5 of each house	Art. VIII, sec. 6
Create state debt	2/3 of each house	Art. VIII, sec. 8
Appropriate principal of coal severance tax trust fund	3/4 of each house	Art. IX, sec. 5
Appropriate principal and one-tenth of the interest and income deposited in the Montana tobacco settlement trust fund	2/3 of each house	Art. XII, sec. 4
Propose amendment to Montana Constitution	2/3 of all members of the Legislature	Art. XIV, sec. 8

■ Veto

Veto powers and procedures are addressed in Article VI, section 10, of the Montana Constitution.

■ Other Procedural Matters Addressed by the Constitution

Article V, sections 6, 10, and 11, of the Montana Constitution contain some specific provisions that govern how the Legislature operates. These requirements include:

- ✓ every vote of each member on each substantive question must be recorded and made public;
- ✓ each house is required to keep a journal, make rules for its proceedings, and choose officers from among its members;
- ✓ each house may expel or punish a member for good cause shown with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its members;



- ✓ a majority of each house constitutes a quorum. A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel attendance of absent members.
- ✓ neither house may adjourn or recess for more than 3 days or to any place other than that in which the two houses are sitting without the consent of the other;
- ✓ the Legislature is required to meet each odd-numbered year for not more than 90 legislative days;
- ✓ any Legislature may increase the limit on the length of any subsequent session; and
- ✓ the Legislature may be convened in special sessions by the Governor or at the written request of a majority of the members.

The oath of office is specified in Article III, section 3, of the Montana Constitution.

■ Montana Statutes

The index to the MCA includes several pages referencing sections related to the Legislature (see "LEGISLATURE" in the general index to the MCA). The statutes contain numerous provisions related to legislation, organization of the Legislature, and other topics addressed in other chapters of this handbook. There are few provisions that deal strictly with procedural matters during the legislative session. Examples of these include sections that address procedures in response to action by the Governor (e.g., veto of legislation) and compelling the attendance of witnesses.

rules include administration, decorum, committees, legislation, floor actions, motions, and rules about rules.

Joint Rules, Senate Rules, and House Rules are adopted by resolution at the beginning of each legislative session. Traditionally, the rules of the previous Legislature are adopted temporarily (with or without exceptions) until the resolutions for the current session are approved. Once the rules are adopted, the rules are published by the Legislative Services Division in a booklet that includes a table of contents and an index. The index makes this booklet a useful reference source for legislators.

■ Rules of the Montana Legislature

The Montana Constitution gives each house the authority to make rules for its proceedings.

The primary sources of information on how the Legislature conducts its business are the rules of the Montana Legislature. Topics covered by these

■ Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure

Under the rules adopted by the Montana Legislature, *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* (2000) governs the proceedings of the Senate and the House of Representatives in all cases not covered by the Joint, Senate, or House rules. *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* is a parliamentary



manual designed specifically for state legislatures. The manual is a logically organized compilation of the practices and precedents of legislative bodies, usually stated in the form of rules.

Parliamentary procedures for legislatures are sometimes different from the procedures used by private organizations, such as those found in *Robert's Rules of Order*. For example, under the House Rules (2001) and *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, a motion made in the Montana Legislature does not require a second.

THE PRIMARY SOURCES OF
INFORMATION ON HOW THE
LEGISLATURE CONDUCTS ITS
BUSINESS ARE THE RULES OF THE
MONTANA LEGISLATURE.

Useful features of the manual include:

- ✓ a brief index and general index enable the user to look up specific questions;
- ✓ the table of contents identifies topics of interest;
- ✓ a list of motions categorizes common motions; and
- ✓ the introduction covers principles of parliamentary law.

Furthermore, a review of *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* can provide a legislator with a better understanding of the reasons behind rules and practices.

■ Tradition

In both houses of the Montana Legislature, two categories of traditional practices have evolved. Each type and its place in the framework are described below.

■ Procedures Not Addressed by the Rules of the Montana Legislature

The traditional practices that fall into this former category are a recognized source of procedural rules. According to *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, custom, usage, and precedents take precedence over the adopted parliamentary authority (*Mason's Manual*).

■ Practices That Conflict With the Rules of the Montana Legislature

The rules adopted by the Montana Legislature take precedence over custom, usage, and precedents. The use of a traditional practice that conflicts with any of these rules is a violation of the rules. See below for more information about "Violation of Rules" and "Suspension of Rules".

■ Committee Procedural Rules

The rules for each house include a chapter regarding committees. Committees often develop rules of procedure that outline how a committee will conduct its business. The rules



should be posted or made available to participants or attendees at committee meetings. This practice helps everyone involved in the meetings to make the best use of their time and facilitates participation in the process. The rules must be consistent with constitutional requirements, Montana statutes, Joint Rules, and the rules of the respective house.

■ Interpretation by the Judicial Branch

The Montana Constitution gives each house the authority to make rules for its proceedings. These rules are generally the purview of the Legislature. Unlike legislation, rules are not subject to veto by the Executive Branch, and the role of the Judicial Branch is limited. Chapter 8 of *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* addresses the powers of courts with reference to legislative procedure.

The courts will not disturb a ruling on a parliamentary question made by a legislative or governmental body having authority to make rules for its government and acting within the scope of its powers. Sec. 71, par. 1.

A rule of procedure adopted by a legislative house pursuant to the constitutional provision authorizing each house to determine its rules of procedure cannot be impeached on the grounds that some other rules would be better or more accurate or more just, if the rule, as adopted, does not ignore constitutional

restraints or does not violate fundamental rights and there is a reasonable relation between the mode or method of procedure and the result that is sought. Sec. 71, par. 2.

As noted previously, the Montana Legislature must comply with the Montana Constitution and Montana statutes. Court decisions have required the Legislature to change the way that it operates in order to comply with the Montana Constitution. Some court decisions related to the constitutional right to know are summarized below to illustrate the role that the Judicial Branch may play in the operation of the Legislature.

■ Bill Drafts

In 1994, a nonprofit environmental organization was denied access to a file on a specific bill draft request based on a Legislative Council rule. District Court Judge Thomas Honzel concluded that under the right to know provision of the Montana Constitution (Article II, sec. 9), the bill draft files of the Legislative Council and the Environmental Quality Council "should be open to public examination, except in those specific cases where matters of individual privacy are implicated".

The judge's order stated that members of the public have the right to examine draft bills and associated documents during the drafting process and to inspect documents in the custody of the Legislative Council or Environmental



Quality Council pursuant to any bill draft request.³

■ Political Party Caucuses

Judge Honzel also ruled that political party caucus meetings held before and during the session must be open to the public.⁴

■ Attorney General's Opinions

The Attorney General is the legal officer of the state and is required by law to give written legal opinions to the Legislature, either house of the Legislature, and other specified state and local officials regarding questions of law. These questions must relate to the office of the requester.

For example, in 1973, Senator Neil J. Lynch, then Senate Majority Leader, and Senator Jim Moore, then Senate Minority Leader, each asked the Attorney General for an opinion regarding the requirements for reconvening the Legislature in special session. In 1985, the Secretary of State raised a similar question.*

* The Secretary of State and the legislative leadership each have responsibilities related to convening a special session, so it is appropriate for each to raise the question. ((41 A.G. Op. 27 (1985), (35 A.G. Op. 7 (1973), (35 A.G. Op. 6 (1973).) (41 A.G. Op. 27 overruled part of 35 A.G. Op. 6.)

Other examples of questions relevant to the operations of the Legislature that have been addressed in opinions of the Attorney General include the implementation of term limits, qualification of a member to serve when convicted of a felony, and the power of a legislative standing committee to meet during a special session.

■ Learning the Rules: Tips and Concepts

The prospect of becoming a "rules czar" may seem intimidating, particularly in light of the multiple sources of rules, some of which are unwritten. However, a new legislator can lay a solid foundation by taking the following steps:

- ✓ Read or skim through the rules for the previous Legislature prior to the session.
- ✓ Note proposed changes to rules in introduced resolutions. (New text will be underlined, and text to be deleted will be stricken.)
- ✓ As questions arise, look up the answer using the index to the *Rules of the Montana Legislature* or *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*.
- ✓ Ask questions of experienced legislators, legislators who serve on the Rules Committees, or Legislative Services Division committee staff.
- ✓ Understand the basic concepts presented below.



■ "Que Pasa" or Understanding the Question

A legislator has a right to understand the question that is before the legislative body. To ask a question about a floor procedure or to seek information about a motion before the Senate or the House, a legislator may make a parliamentary inquiry by addressing the presiding officer and saying "I rise to a point of inquiry" or "I rise for a point of information". The presiding officer will ask the requester to state the inquiry and will then respond to the question. A point of inquiry is merely a request for information and may not be debated or appealed.

■ Violations of Rules

A question of order (also known as a point of order) is a parliamentary procedure used by a member to bring attention to a possible violation of the rules. A question of order must be raised promptly at the particular time that the question is pending. To raise a question of order, a member must rise and address the presiding officer and state "I rise to a question [point] of order".

A member may appeal the decision of the presiding officer if the motion is

seconded by two additional members. After debate, the question is put to a vote. If at least one-half of those voting support the ruling, the ruling stands.

Interpretations of the House Rules by the Speaker of the House may be appealed to the House Rules Committee by 15 representatives. The decision of the House Rules Committee may be appealed to the House of Representatives by any representative.

Violations of the rules that go unnoticed do not necessarily result in dire consequences. When the legislative body acts in violation of its own rules, implied suspension of the rules occurs. The action taken by the body is valid as long as the body has the authority to suspend the rules. The Legislature does not have the authority to violate the constitution or Montana statutes.

■ Suspension of Rules

Either house can suspend its own rules, as long as the action taken does not violate constitutional or statutory requirements. Approval by two-thirds of those voting is required to suspend the rules. The Joint Rules allow either house to suspend a rule governing handling of bills upon a two-thirds vote.



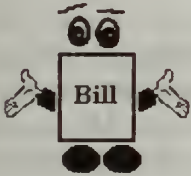
CHAPTER 7: MAKING PUBLIC POLICY THROUGH BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Introduction

This chapter explains how the Legislature makes public policy through bills and resolutions. Citizens also have the power to create or amend law by initiative or referendum. These citizen-initiated processes are not addressed in this handbook.

Overview of Bills and Resolutions

Bills



A bill is a proposal sponsored by a legislator to amend or repeal existing law or establish new law. A few special types of bills are described below. Others are

described in the *Bill Drafting Manual* published by the Legislative Services Division.

- ✓ **Appropriation bill.** A bill that authorizes the expenditure of state money for a specific purpose. Appropriation bills must originate in the House of Representatives.
- ✓ **Revenue bill.** A bill that increases or decreases revenue.

- ✓ **Constitutional amendment.** A bill that proposes a constitutional amendment by legislative referendum. If the bill is approved by two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, it is referred to Montana voters.

- ✓ **Referendum.** A bill that orders a vote and approval by the electorate before the bill becomes law.

Resolutions

Resolutions are actions of the Legislature for a variety of purposes. Resolutions do not have the force of law. Some common types of resolutions are described below. Others are described in the *Bill Drafting Manual*.

- ✓ **Simple resolution.** A simple resolution may be used to adopt or amend the rules or otherwise provide for the internal affairs of the house adopting the resolution. In the Senate, simple resolutions are used to confirm the Governor's nominations for appointments.
- ✓ **Joint resolution.** Some of the uses of a joint resolution are to:
 - amend, adopt, or repeal Joint Rules;
 - express support for or disapproval of federal legislation;



- request an interim study;
- send a request to a state agency, Congress, or the President;
- express sympathy to relatives of a deceased legislator;
- ratify or propose amendments to the U.S. Constitution;
- prescribe duties and compensation of legislative employees;
- request amendment, adoption, or repeal of Executive Branch administrative rules; or
- approve construction of a state building.

Authorized uses of a joint resolution are specified in the Joint Rules.

■ Requirements for Bills: Tips for Legislators

A thorough review of requirements that affect bills is beyond the scope of this handbook. A legislator may begin to become more familiar with these requirements by reviewing the *Bill Drafting Manual*, which references selected provisions relating to bill drafting, and the provisions of the rules of the Montana Legislature that deal with legislation.

Legislators should be aware of the constitutional requirements summarized below.

- ✓ A bill may not be amended after introduction so as to change its original purpose.
- ✓ A bill may contain only one subject, which must be clearly expressed in its title. (Exceptions are made for general appropriation bills and bills for the codification and general revision of laws. The constitution clarifies what qualifies as a general appropriation bill.)
- ✓ An appropriation may not be made for religious, charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes to any private individual, private association, or private corporation not under the control of the state.
- ✓ A law may be challenged on the ground of noncompliance with Article V, section 11, of the Montana Constitution (including the provisions listed above) only within 2 years after its effective date.

A few additional requirements in statute or rule are summarized below.

- ✓ Statutes are effective October 1 following passage and approval except for:
 - laws appropriating public funds for a public purpose;
 - statutes providing for the taxation or imposition of a fee on motor vehicles; or



- laws that provide a different effective date. (This practice is discouraged.)

- ✓ A bill may not be introduced or received in a house after that house has finally rejected a bill designed to accomplish the same purpose. The Rules Committee of the appropriate house may approve exceptions to this rule.
- ✓ It is a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment, to knowingly making a false entry or false alteration in a bill or law.

■ The Drafting Process: From Idea to Introduction

The drafting process begins when a legislator requests that a bill or resolution be drafted. This section reviews the policies that govern requesting and drafting of bills and resolutions and provides a step-by-step overview of the process.

■ Who May Request Bills or Resolutions

The following individuals or committees may request that bills or resolutions be drafted:

- ✓ a person entitled to serve in the next session of the Legislature;
- ✓ a standing committee of the Legislature; or
- ✓ an interim or other statutory legislative committee.

The eligible requesters listed above may request that legislation be drafted at the request of Executive Branch officials or agencies.

■ Limitations on Drafting Requests

Under the current Joint Rules, an individual who will serve in the 2003 session may request:

- ✓ an unlimited number of bills before 5 p.m. on December 5, 2002; and
- ✓ up to seven bills or resolutions after December 5. Only two of these seven bills or resolutions may be requested after noon on January 6, 2003. All general bills and resolutions must be requested by the 10th legislative day; deadlines for other bills and resolutions, including committee bills, are established in the Joint Rules.

After December 5, 2002, an eligible requester may grant any unused requests to another person entitled to serve in the next legislative session. Existing requests may not be transferred.

■ Bill Drafting Services

Each request is assigned to a research analyst or attorney from the Legislative Services Division based on expertise and workload. The drafter is an impartial technician whose function is to translate the objectives and proposed policies of the requester into clear, concise, and unambiguous language.



Current Joint Rules require that bills and resolutions be reviewed by the staff of the Legislative Services Division prior to introduction for proper format, style, and legal form. The *Bill Drafting Manual* establishes the format and style guidelines.

PRIOR TO INTRODUCTION, DRAFT
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ARE
REVIEWED BY AN ATTORNEY, AN
EDITOR, PROOFREADERS, AND THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE
LEGISLATIVE SERVICES DIVISION,
IN ADDITION TO THE DRAFTER.

The drafter will:

- ✓ draft the bill or resolution in accordance with the *Bill Drafting Manual* and applicable law;
- ✓ identify potential conflicts with state and federal constitutional provisions and notify the requester of these conflicts;
- ✓ contact persons identified by the requester for information, if necessary;
- ✓ identify decisions that need to be made by the requester; and
- ✓ review existing statutes to avoid conflicts, duplication, or confusion.

Upon request and time permitting, the drafter may conduct research and identify options for the requester or provide background information related to the bill.

The drafter may not:

- ✓ express personal thoughts or promote self-interest;
- ✓ prepare speeches for individual legislators; or
- ✓ make decisions that determine the policy to be implemented or articulated through a bill or resolution.

Prior to introduction, draft bills and resolutions are reviewed by an attorney, an editor, proofreaders, and the Executive Director of the Legislative Services Division, in addition to the drafter.

■ Providing Direction to the Drafter

Legislative Council rules require that all bill drafting requests:

- ✓ be specific as to what the legislator wishes to accomplish; and
- ✓ outline the method that will achieve what the legislator wishes to accomplish.

The Executive Director or the Director of the Legal Services Office may return a request to the legislator for more information.



The following questions are designed to help a legislator prepare a valid bill draft request.

- ✓ What exactly is the problem to be solved? If applicable, what are the undesired effects of the current law?
- ✓ Who has experienced the problem?
- ✓ What results are desired?
- ✓ What is the proposed solution to the problem?
- ✓ What action should the government take to solve the problem? Do you know of existing statutes that should be changed to achieve your proposed solution?
- ✓ Is there a document or "draft bill" prepared by a citizen, agency, lobbyist, or any other entity that may serve as a model or provide guidance for your bill? Provide a copy if you have one. (You may request that Legislative Services Division staff make a copy and return the original to you.)
- ✓ Is there legislation from another state that may serve as a model for your bill? Provide a copy of the legislation if you have one. If you are aware of any information that will help to find the legislation (state, date, bill or law number), provide this information.
- ✓ Is the proposed solution based on an idea that you heard or read about? Provide any reference information that you are aware of. Where did you hear or read about it? Do you have a copy of an article that you can provide?
- ✓ Does the solution require additional money for implementation? How should the money be raised or from what existing source should it come? (Mandates to local governments must authorize a source of funding.)

Prospective requesters who are not prepared to answer these questions may ask for information from research analysts or attorneys of the Legislative Services Division or may request that a resolution requesting an interim study be drafted.

After a request is received, the requester will be asked to provide additional guidance through responses to questions posed by the drafter or review of a draft bill or resolution.

■ **Prioritization of Drafting Requests**

The general rule that applies to drafting the first five requests from persons who

will serve as legislators in the next session is: "first in, first worked on". After the first five bills or resolutions have been drafted for all requesters, remaining requests are drafted in order of request. As is often the case with general rules, there are many exceptions; most of these are listed below.

- ✓ A draft request that is on "hold" on the 10th legislative day because information or guidance is needed from the requester must be given the lowest priority by the assigned drafter.
- ✓ After a draft bill or resolution has been submitted for legal review,



he requester may make changes to the draft without losing priority only one time. If the changes are requested in accordance with deadlines specified in Legislative Council rules for notifying the drafter of potential revisions and for providing requested revisions, the request retains its original priority. If these deadlines are not met or if the requester submits subsequent revisions, the request is treated as if it were a new bill draft request for purposes of prioritization.

- ✓ The President of the Senate, Senate Minority Floor Leader, Speaker of the House, and House Minority Floor Leader may each direct the Legislative Services Division to assign a higher priority to 10 draft requests.
- ✓ A request must be assigned a higher priority when jointly directed by:
 - the leadership of both houses as provided in the Joint Rules; or
 - the Senate and House.
- ✓ Requesters who will serve as legislators in the next session may assign a bill requested by an interim or other statutory legislative committee (including bills requested for the Executive Branch) to the requester's five-bill limit.

■ Monitoring and Changing the Status of Bills

The requester should periodically review all drafts requested and take action to change the status or move the request forward, if needed. The status of bills can be easily monitored using the Legislative Automated Workflow System (LAWS) on the Legislative Branch website to generate a list of requests by requester and noting the status of each. Requesters may do this themselves using the Internet or may ask Legislative Services Division staff to generate the list for them. (See Chapter 13 for information about the LAWS.)

At various points in the process, the "ball is in the legislator's court". For example, when the status system says "Draft to Requester for Review" or "Draft Ready for Delivery", the requester is being asked to take action. The requester should not hesitate to contact the bill drafter anytime that the requester has a question about the status of a request.

A requester may cancel a request or place it on "hold" anytime before introduction. Legislators can help to ensure that state government resources are used efficiently and that all legislators are best served by:

- ✓ notifying the drafter that a request should be placed on "hold" if the legislator is uncertain as to the best approach or is not sure that the bill or resolution merits further effort. Placing the draft on "hold" allows the drafter to work on requests for other



members who are "ready to go". Until the 10th legislative day, the drafter can resume work on the request when the legislator is ready.

- ✓ canceling requests for bills or resolutions that are not desired.

■ Preintroduction

Bills or resolutions drafted prior to the legislative session may be preintroduced or treated as if they were introduced before the legislative session and assigned a bill number.

Preintroduction allows the Legislature to "hit the ground running" by facilitating the assignment of bills to committees so that presiding officers may schedule hearings. With a few exceptions, bills drafted at the request of an interim or other statutory legislative committee (including Executive Branch proposals) must be preintroduced. Deadlines are specified in the Joint Rules. All preintroduced bills must be sponsored by a legislator. The legislator must comply with the instructions provided by the Legislative Services Division for signing and returning the bill by the deadline or the request will be canceled.

■ Request to Introduction: Step-by-Step

- ① **Request.** An eligible requester may request that a bill or resolution be drafted by completing a form available from the Legislative Services Division or by contacting the Division.
- ② **Request assigned -- displayed on website.** The request is assigned to a Legislative Services Division research analyst or attorney, usually by the Director of the Legal Services Office. The request is summarized in an unofficial short title and displayed through the LAWS on the Legislative Branch website. The request and any information that the Legislative Services Division has related to the request are public information. The information may be viewed or copied by any interested person.
- ③ **Drafting and review by drafter.** The drafter writes a draft bill or resolution and provides the services identified above (see "Bill Drafting Services"). The drafter will notify the requester if information or guidance is needed. If the information is not available within a day, the bill is put on "hold" until the information is available.
- ④ **Draft to requester for review.** A draft is mailed or delivered to the requester for review, along with a form. The requester fills out the form to indicate the appropriate instructions and returns the signed form to the drafter. The drafter may forward the draft to legal review if the drafter has not heard from the requester within a specified timeframe.



- ⑤ **Draft to legal review and edit.** The draft is reviewed and corrected, if necessary, by a Legislative Services Division attorney and an editor. Once the draft has been submitted for legal review, the request may lose its priority if changes are requested (see "Prioritization of Drafting Requests" or Legislative Council rules).
- ⑥ **Draft available on website.** After corrections have been made as a result of legal review and edit, the draft text is posted to the Legislative Branch website. An updated version is posted whenever the document is revised or amended.
- ⑦ **Final review.** The draft is reviewed by proofreaders, the drafter, and the Executive Director, and any necessary corrections to proper format, style, and legal form are made.
- ⑧ **Notice to requester.** A notice is delivered to the requester providing instructions for introduction or preintroduction.
- ⑨ **Requester picks up bill.** Only the requester may pick up the bill. Once the bill has been picked up, it is considered "delivered" and must be introduced within 2 legislative days. (Before the session begins, the legislator may follow the instructions provided for preintroduction.)
- ⑩ **Introduction.** Except for appropriation bills, any legislator may introduce the bill. A senator may introduce a bill or resolution by signing it and delivering it to the Secretary of the Senate. A representative may introduce a bill or resolution by signing it and delivering it to the Chief Clerk of the House. Signatures of cosponsors or a joint chief sponsor from the other house may be gathered before introduction. (Instructions for preintroduction are provided to the requester.) Once the bill or resolution is introduced, it may not be withdrawn or canceled by the requester or sponsor.

If a local government fiscal impact statement is required, it must accompany the bill at the time that it is presented for introduction (see "Information About Bills: Fiscal Notes and Other Statements" below).

■ How a Bill Becomes a Law

This section outlines the general process for making a law, from the time when a bill is introduced until the bill becomes a law. It includes a step-by-step overview of the process, oriented to the bill's sponsor, and information about preparation of amendments. **Figure 7-1** illustrates the process in general terms.

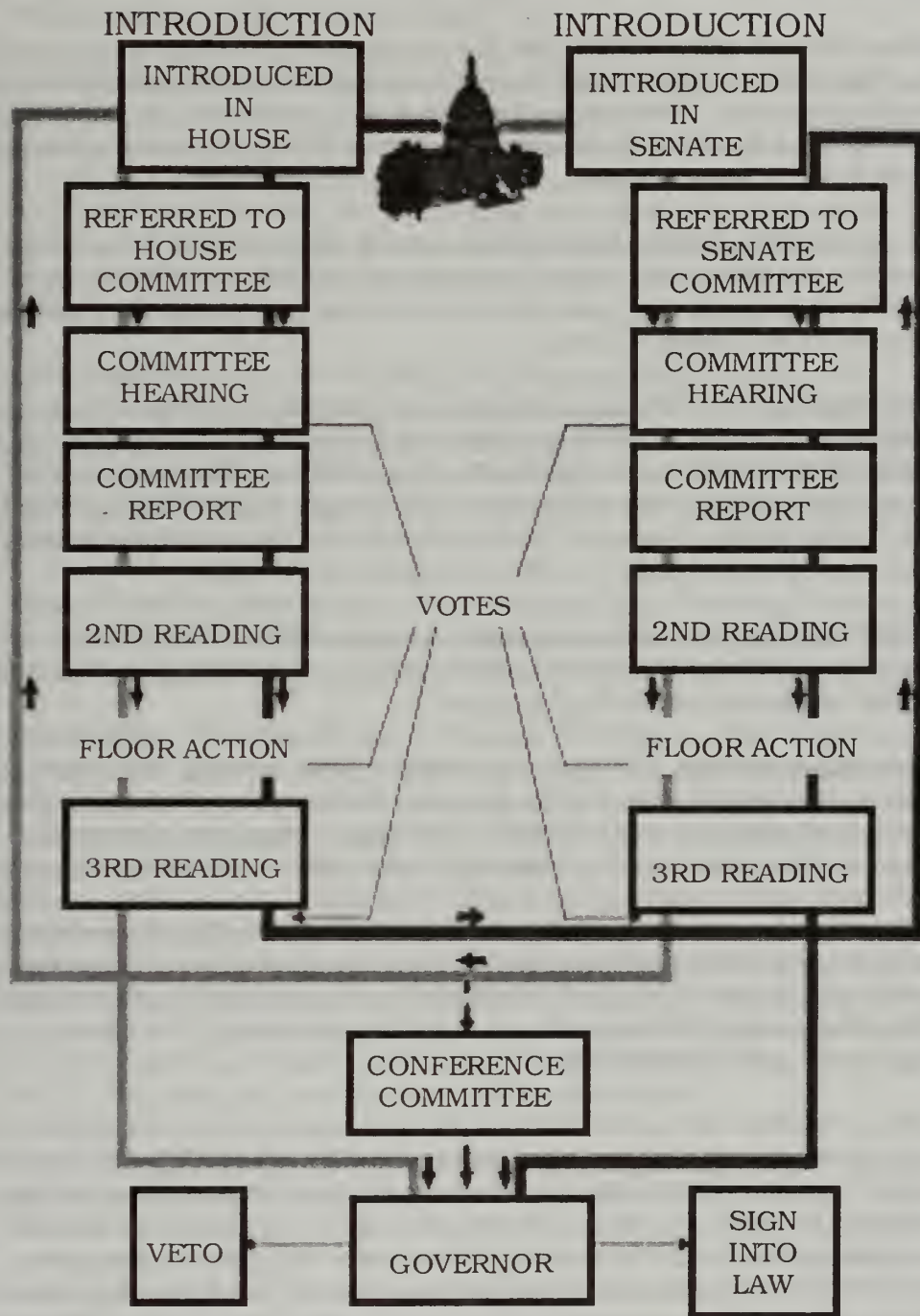


Figure 7-1. Flow Chart of the Legislative Process.



■ Step-by-Step Overview

The process outlined applies to bills that are proposed laws. Approved resolutions are not laws. Proposed constitutional amendments and referendum measures are subject to approval of the voters. These measures follow most, but not all, of the same steps; however, they are not sent to the Governor for action. The appropriations process is reviewed in a subsequent section.

The bill may not always proceed through the steps in this sequence; for example, the house that has the bill may approve a motion to refer the bill to another committee or take the bill from committee and place it on second reading. A legislative body may reconsider its action at various points.

- A. Introduction.** The bill is signed by the sponsor. Bills sponsored by senators are filed with the Secretary of the Senate. Bills sponsored by representatives are filed with the Chief Clerk of the House. The presiding officer of the house (President of the Senate or Speaker of the House) requests a fiscal note for the bill, if a fiscal note is needed. The presiding officer may direct that a family impact note be prepared. The bill is assigned a bill number.
- B. First reading, first house, and referral to committee.** The bill's number, sponsor, and the committee to which the bill has been referred by the presiding officer are announced in the first house.
- C. Committee hearing.** The committee holds a public hearing. The hearing begins with an opening statement by the sponsor. The presiding officer should be notified as early as possible if the sponsor cannot appear at a scheduled hearing. A sponsor may distribute copies of a written statement to all committee members before beginning the sponsor's testimony. A brief written document is a valuable reference. If the sponsor wishes to use visual aids, the committee secretary should be notified at least 1 day in advance of the hearing. If a sponsor has arranged for a number of individuals to speak as proponents, the sponsor should encourage them to avoid repeating the testimony of the others. A sponsor may make a closing statement.

The committee hearing is a critical step in the process of lawmaking. Many bills never proceed beyond this step. The hearing is an opportunity for the sponsor to: explain why the bill is needed; educate members about the bill so that they can speak to the bill on the floor; respond to any concerns raised by witnesses; and suggest amendments, if warranted. The sponsor may also follow up with committee members between the hearing and executive action. If the sponsor desires an amendment to the bill, the sponsor should ask a committee member to request that the amendment be drafted before executive action and move the amendment during executive action. Amendments are usually drafted by the



committee research analyst or attorney who will be present and able to explain the amendment when action is taken.

- D. **Committee consideration and action.** Action by the committee is usually not taken on the same day as the hearing. (See Chapter 8 for a thorough discussion of actions that may be taken by the committee.) If the committee recommends further consideration by the appropriate house ("do pass", "do pass as amended", "do not pass", or "do not pass as amended"), a committee report is prepared. If the committee does not recommend consideration by the appropriate house, the bill does not move beyond this point until further action is taken.
- E. **Committee report.** The committee report, along with the text of any amendments approved by the committee, is printed in the daily journal. The report is adopted upon a motion in the Senate. In the House of Representatives, without objection, a favorable committee report is considered adopted upon reading. If a fiscal note is required, the bill may not be reported out of committee without the fiscal note.
- F. **Second reading, first house.** The Committee of the Whole in the sponsor's house debates the bill. Amendments may be moved and voted on. After any amendments are considered, the bill (as amended, if applicable) is voted on.
- G. **Committee of the Whole report.** When a Committee of the Whole report is adopted that includes a majority vote for a favorable recommendation, any amendments are engrossed into the bill and it moves to third reading. A member may move to segregate legislation prior to the adoption of the Committee of the Whole report. If the motion prevails, the bill remains on second reading.
- H. **Third reading, first house.** A bill may not be amended or debated on third reading. Each member's vote must be recorded and printed in the journal. An extraordinary (greater than majority) vote is required for certain bills. (A section in the bill will note the requirement.) The third reading vote determines whether or not this requirement has been met. Except on the last legislative day, second and third reading may not take place on the same day.
- I. **Transmittal.** The bill is transmitted to the other house. Deadlines for transmittal of various types of bills are established in the Joint Rules. After the deadline, a bill may be considered by the receiving house only upon approval of two-thirds of its members present and voting. (Compliance with transmittal deadlines helps the Legislature to maintain a pace of work that facilitates completion of its business within 90 days.)



- J. First reading, second house, and referral to committee.** See step B.
- K. Committee hearing.** See step C. Because the bill's sponsor will not be present during Committee of the Whole debate in the second house, the bill's sponsor may want to arrange for a member in the second house to be a floor sponsor. The sponsor should notify the committee's presiding officer if a floor sponsor has been arranged. Otherwise, the committee presiding officer will designate a committee member to act as floor sponsor if the bill is recommended for further consideration by the appropriate house.
- L. Committee consideration and action.** See step D. If the committee recommends consideration by the appropriate house ("be concurred in", "be concurred in as amended", "be not concurred in", or "be not concurred in as amended"), a committee report is prepared. If there is another live bill with a conflicting provision, the committee should adopt an amendment providing a coordination instruction. The coordination instruction typically voids a provision if a conflicting provision is passed.
- M. Committee report.** See step E.
- N. Second reading, second house.** See step F.
- O. Committee of the Whole report.** See step G.
- P. Third reading, second house.** See step H. A bill passed on third reading in the second house, if not amended by the second house, will have passed both houses in an identical form. The bill then proceeds to step T "Enrolling". If the bill is amended in the second house, it is returned to the original house with a message requesting concurrence in the amendments. Deadlines are established in the Joint Rules for transmittal of various types of bills with amendments.
- Q. Consideration of amendments of second house by first house.** Concurrence with the amendments of the second house is first considered by the Committee of the Whole. If the Committee of the Whole recommends concurrence and there is a favorable vote on third reading, the bill proceeds to step T "Enrolling".
- If a Committee of the Whole report is adopted that recommends the amendments not be concurred in, the first house usually appoints a conference committee and requests a conference with the second house.
- R. Conference committee.** Unless a free conference committee has been appointed, the conference committee is limited to consideration of the disputed amendment. The committee may recommend: acceptance or rejection of each



disputed amendment in its entirety; or further amendment of a disputed amendment. A free conference committee may discuss a bill in its entirety.

Conference committee meetings are joint meetings of separate committees. The presiding officer of the Senate committee is the chair of the conference committee. Each committee votes separately.

The time and place of conference committee meetings must be agreed upon and announced from the rostrum.

- S. Conference committee report.** If a conference committee report is agreed to by a majority of the committee members from each house, the committee report is debated by the Committee of the Whole in each house. If the Committee of the Whole recommends concurrence, upon a favorable vote on third reading, the bill proceeds to step T "Enrolling". (If the conferees do not approve a committee report or the conference committee report is not adopted by either house, various approaches may be pursued. The bottom line is that the bill will not become law unless both houses approve the bill in the same form on third reading. This may be done by adopting the same conference committee report.)
- T. Enrolling.** The bill is printed in the form that it was approved by both houses.
- U. Signature of presiding officers.** The enrolled bill is delivered to the presiding officer of the first house. The bill is signed and recorded in the journal and then transmitted to the other house.
- V. Governor's action.** If the Governor signs the bill, it becomes law. If the Governor does not take action on a bill, it becomes law after 10 days. All laws are filed with the Secretary of State. (The work does not end here; see "Codification and Publication of Laws" below.)

The Governor has the option of using three types of vetoes:

- ✓ **Veto.** Disapproval of the entire bill.
- ✓ **Item veto.** Disapproval of a specific appropriation.
- ✓ **Amendatory veto.** The Governor returns the bill to the Legislature with recommendations for amendment.



W. Consideration of Governor's amendments. Governor's amendments may be:

- ✓ recommended for approval on second reading and approved on third reading by both houses; or
- ✓ rejected by one or both houses of the Legislature.

The bill goes back to step V.

- X. Veto override.** The Legislature may override a veto or an item veto by a two-thirds vote of the present members of each house. If the Legislature is not in session and the bill was originally approved by two-thirds of the members of each house, the Secretary of State must convey the veto message and poll the members. If two-thirds or more of the members of each house vote to override the veto, the bill becomes law.

■ **Amendment Drafting Services**

Amendments are drafted by Legislative Services Division research analysts and attorneys at the request of legislators.

(See the following section for amendments to appropriation bills.)

Because an amendment may be considered only if a motion is made by a legislator, staff are not authorized to draft amendments at the request of a citizen, lobbyist, agency staff member, or any other person who is not a legislator.

A legislator who wishes to move an amendment (including an amendment that has been written by a lobbyist, agency staff member, or any other person) must authorize Legislative Branch staff to prepare the amendment.

This should be done before the body takes action on the bill. This is easily done by contacting the amendments coordinator or by signing a short note and having it delivered to the drafter by a page. (The legislator may also contact

the drafter by phone, in person, or by electronic mail.)

Amendments are nearly always drafted by the research analyst or attorney assigned to the committee that is considering the bill. That person continues to draft amendments to the bill for the Committee of the Whole or a conference committee until another standing committee amends the bill. Sometimes amendments are assigned to other staff, based on workload and expertise.

Any legislator who is not sure who to contact for amendment drafting may contact the amendments coordinator for the member's house or the Legislative Services Division.

If approved, an amendment to a bill becomes law. A substantial amount of time and effort is devoted to drafting bills and resolutions so that Montana's laws can be clear and consistent; amendments deserve the same



attention. Although many suggested amendments appear to be simple, some behind-the-scenes work and careful review by trained staff are necessary to write amendments that result in clear and consistent laws.

Amendments drafted by Legislative Services Division staff are reviewed by skilled editors. Staff will perform the following services:

- ✓ ensure that changes made by an amendment are reflected in the bill's title in order to comply with the Montana Constitution;
- ✓ evaluate whether or not the amendment would change the original purpose of the bill in violation of the Montana Constitution;
- ✓ review the entire bill and references to sections that occur in other laws to ensure that any changes are made consistently in order to avoid conflicts in the laws;
- ✓ identify the need for coordination instructions when provisions of two bills conflict;
- ✓ ensure compliance with format and style guidelines;
- ✓ review the entire bill in light of the proposed amendment to identify any portions that require clarification; and
- ✓ if desired, suggest additional amendments that are necessary or desirable in order to accomplish the requester's goal.

■ The Appropriation Process

This section provides general information about the appropriation process. Anyone interested may obtain more detailed information from the Legislative Fiscal Division, which prepares excellent training materials for legislators.

All appropriation bills must be sponsored by a representative and introduced in the House of Representatives. Deadlines for transmittal of appropriation bills are later than the deadlines for general bills. Current rules do not establish a deadline for requesting appropriation bills.

■ General Appropriations Bill

The general appropriations bill (by tradition House Bill No. 2) is the vehicle through which the majority of appropriations that fund state government agencies are made. Because of the size and complexity of House Bill No. 2, the bill is reviewed following a process that is different from other bills. The bill is divided into sections composed of the budgets of agencies with similar functions. Each section is reviewed by a subcommittee consisting of members of the Senate Finance and House Appropriations Committees. (See **Figure 7-2** for a list of the joint subcommittees.) The presiding officer of the subcommittee is



a member of the House of Representatives. Traditionally, the steps for consideration of House Bill No. 2 during the legislative session are as follows:

- ❶ **Review and recommendation by appropriations subcommittees.** The subcommittees hear testimony from agency staff and the public.
- ❷ **Consideration by House Appropriations Committee.** The committee prepares a substitute bill for consideration by the Committee of the Whole.
- ❸ **Consideration by House of Representatives.** The bill is debated and amended in the Committee of the Whole, then considered by the House of Representatives on third reading.
- ❹ **Transmittal to Senate and referral to Senate Finance Committee.**
- ❺ **Consideration by Senate Finance Committee.** The committee amends the bill and reports to the Senate.
- ❻ **Consideration by Senate.** The bill is debated, and any amendments are considered in the Committee of the Whole, then considered by the Senate on third reading.
- ❼ **Free Conference Committee.** The free conference committee

may recommend amending the bill in order to implement other bills with a fiscal impact that have been approved without an appropriation. When both houses adopt the free conference committee report, the process is the same as for other bills.

The Legislative Fiscal Division produces several documents that provide useful information for the appropriation process, including the *Legislative Budget Analysis*, available at the beginning of the legislative session, and the *House Bill No. 2 Narrative*.

Figure 7-2. Joint Appropriations Subcommittees

Corrections and Public Safety
Education
General Government and
Transportation
Health and Human Services
Long-Range Planning
Natural Resources and Commerce

■ **Other Appropriations**

Certain appropriation bills are traditionally considered by the Joint Appropriations Subcommittee on Long-Range Planning before they are referred to the House Appropriations Committee.

Other appropriation bills follow the same path as any other bill. Bills may be referred to another standing committee in addition to the Senate Finance Committee or the House Appropriations Committee.



■ Amendments

All amendments to House Bill No. 2 are drafted by fiscal analysts from the Legislative Fiscal Division. For amendments to other appropriation bills, a legislator may contact the amendments coordinator, the Legislative Fiscal Division, or the Legislative Services Division.

■ How to Read a Bill

A few tips for reading a bill are presented below.

■ Title

The bill's title begins near the top of the first page. The title must clearly summarize the contents of the bill. Reading the title is a good way to get an overview of what is proposed.

■ Preamble

Some bills include an optional preamble. The preamble follows the title and includes one or more clauses that begin with "WHEREAS". The preamble is a preliminary statement of the reasons for enactment of the law.

■ Underlined Words

New words that are to be included in an existing section of law are underlined, while the language in current law is not underlined, as illustrated:

The word new is underlined to show that it would be added to an

existing section of law if the bill becomes law.

■ Underlined and Capitalized Words

Words that are added to a bill by amendment after introduction are underlined and printed in capital letters, as illustrated:

The word NEW is underlined and capitalized to show that it has been added to a bill by amendment.

■ Stricken Words

Words that will be deleted from the bill or from an existing section of law if the bill is approved are stricken, as illustrated:

The word ~~deleted~~ is stricken to show that it will be deleted from the bill or from an existing section of law if the bill becomes law.

■ Sections

Each bill is broken into sections. A section may include proposed amendments to a single section of existing law, such as a numbered section of the MCA, or a new section of law. A new section is identified as illustrated.

NEW SECTION. **Section**
2. New section.



The text of a new section is not underlined unless it is amended during the legislative process.

■ Definitions

Some sections of law contain definitions that apply to specified chapters, parts, or sections. An understanding of applicable definitions can be essential to interpreting the policy to be established by the bill.

■ Nonsubstantive Changes

Whenever a section of existing law is substantively amended in a bill, Legislative Services Division staff is required to amend the language, without changing its meaning, as necessary to comply with the format and style guidelines in the *Bill Drafting Manual*. This is also a means of "cleaning up" archaic language in the MCA. Therefore, some of the underlined and stricken text may indicate nonsubstantive changes.

■ Repealer

If the bill proposes to repeal sections of existing law, it will include a separate section labeled "repealer" and listing the repealed sections. Repealed sections will also be listed in the title. The text of the repealed section is not included in the bill. Legislators may ask committee staff to provide them with a copy of the text of the repealed section.

■ MCA Numbering

The MCA is divided into titles. Titles are further divided into chapters. Chapters are further divided into parts.

For example, the laws in Title 75 deal with environmental protection. Within Title 75, there are numerous chapters; one of these (chapter 2) is devoted to air quality laws. Within chapter 2, there are several parts. One of these parts is devoted to asbestos control.

The title, chapter, and part can be determined from the MCA section number. For the MCA section aa-bb-ccc:

- ✓ "aa" refers to the number of the title;
- ✓ "bb" refers to the chapter number; and
- ✓ the first "c" refers to the part number.

■ Information About Bills: Fiscal Notes and Other Statements

■ Fiscal Notes

A fiscal note is an analysis of a bill's dollar impact on state or local revenue, expenditures, or fiscal liability. Except for bills that appropriate a specific dollar amount, a fiscal note must be prepared for every bill that affects the revenue, expenditures, or fiscal liability of the state or a local government.

Fiscal notes must be requested by the presiding officer of the house at the time of introduction. The presiding officer determines the need for a fiscal note, based on the recommendation of Legislative Services Division staff. A fiscal note may also be requested through the presiding officer by:

- ✓ a committee considering the bill;
- ✓ a majority of the members of the house considering the bill, at second reading; or
- ✓ the chief sponsor of the bill.

A FISCAL NOTE IS AN ANALYSIS OF
A BILL'S DOLLAR IMPACT ON STATE
OR LOCAL REVENUE,
EXPENDITURES, OR FISCAL
LIABILITY.

The notes are prepared at the direction of the Governor's Budget Director by the staff of the Governor's Office of Budget and Program Planning, in cooperation with agencies affected by the bill. The Budget Director has 6 legislative days after the fiscal note request is received to return the analysis unless more time is granted by the presiding officer.

A fiscal note shows, in dollar amounts when possible:

- ✓ the estimated increase or decrease in revenue or expenditures;
- ✓ costs that may be absorbed without additional funds; and
- ✓ long-range financial implications.

The fiscal note may not contain comments or opinions on the merits of the bill; however, technical defects may be noted.

The Budget Director submits the fiscal note to the presiding officer, who notifies the sponsor. Within 1 day of notification, the sponsor must:

- ✓ request to consult with the Budget Director;
- ✓ elect to prepare the sponsor's own fiscal note; or
- ✓ notify the presiding officer (by signing the fiscal note) that the sponsor concurs.

After the applicable time limits, the presiding officer directs that the fiscal note be printed, distributed, and referred to the committee considering the bill. This is done whether or not the sponsor concurs.

A sponsor who elects to prepare a fiscal note must submit the note to the presiding officer within 4 days, unless an extension is granted. Upon receipt of the sponsor's fiscal note, the presiding officer directs that the note be printed, distributed, and referred to the committee considering the bill.

Background information used in developing a fiscal note may be obtained from the Office of Budget and Program Planning.

If adopted amendments to the bill may change its fiscal impact, a revised fiscal note may be requested. The process for requesting a revised fiscal note is the same as for requesting a fiscal note.



Fiscal notes are available wherever bills are distributed. The text of fiscal notes and the status of fiscal note requests are available for each bill on the LAWS section of the Legislative Branch website under "Look Up Bill Information".

■ **Local Government Fiscal Impact Statement**

At the time that the bill is presented for introduction, a local government fiscal impact statement must accompany any bill that imposes a requirement on a local government for a direct expenditure of additional funds without a specific means to finance the activity, service, or facility.

The estimate must be prepared by the Budget Director in cooperation with the local government or school district affected by the bill. The Budget Director has 10 days to prepare the statement unless an extension is granted by the presiding officer.

■ **Family Impact Note**

A family impact note is not required. A family impact note may be requested for a bill that may have a significant impact on families by:

- ✓ the presiding officer of the house in which a bill is introduced at the time of introduction;
- ✓ a committee considering the bill;
- ✓ a majority of the members of the house in which the bill is to be considered, at the time of second reading; or

- ✓ the sponsor of the bill, through the presiding officer.

The presiding officer designates an Executive Branch agency to be responsible for preparation of the family impact note. Procedures are specified in statute and are very similar to the procedures for preparing a fiscal note. The statutory provisions governing family impact notes terminate after the 2003 session (October 1, 2003).

■ **Codification and Publication of Laws**

■ **Session Laws**

Immediately following approval of legislation or adoption of a legislative or constitutional referendum, the legislation is filed with the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State assigns a chapter number to each act in the order that it is received by the Secretary of State's office. Resolutions are cited by the number assigned by the Senate or the House at the time of introduction.

Publication of all chapters and resolutions from a session of the Legislature is arranged as soon as possible by the Legislative Services Division in a set of volumes known generically as the "session laws".

The session laws contain tables of MCA sections affected and previously uncodified session laws affected, cross-references between bills and chapter numbers, tables of effective dates, and tables showing where each new section



of every act has been placed in the MCA.

■ **Montana Code Annotated (MCA)**

The Code Commissioner, a statutory officer within the Legislative Services Division, directs the Legislative Services Division staff in the compilation of newly enacted laws and amended laws within the framework of the MCA.

The MCA is the systematic arrangement of all permanent state laws currently in effect in Montana. The MCA is published in two parts: the code itself and the annotations to the code. A new edition of the code is printed every odd-numbered year, with new laws added, repealed laws deleted, and amended statutes updated.

An entry in the MCA includes the statute, its legislative history, and any compiler's comments and cross-references to related code sections.

The annotations incorporate background materials related to the statutes, including pertinent official comments, amendment summaries, case notes, references to administrative rules, digests of Attorney General's opinions, and citation to law review articles, bar publications, and legal encyclopedias.

The index to the MCA and the Montana Constitution provides the user with a convenient reference, by subject, to all material codified. The index is composed of a general index, an index of words and phrases defined in code, and a popular names and short titles index.

■ **Other Publications**

Other publications that are useful to those who want to recall or learn what happened during the legislative session are the journals for each house, the *Montana Legislative Review*, and the *History and Final Status of Bills and Resolutions*.







CHAPTER 8: STANDING COMMITTEES

Introduction

This chapter provides background information about standing committees of the Montana Legislature. The chapter is directed to committee members. The focus is on standing committees that meet regularly to hear bills on the assigned subject matter. Certain committees* have differing responsibilities that are not addressed here.

The information presented in this chapter is based on the rules that were adopted for the 57th Legislature. The rules for the 58th Legislature may be different from these rules. Legislators are advised to consult the adopted rules.

Role of Committees

A standing committee plays a key role in the legislative process in the following ways:

- ✓ serving as the primary forum for face-to-face participation by citizens in the legislative process;
- ✓ using the collective expertise of its members to review, analyze, and amend proposed legislation regarding subjects within the

* Committees with differing responsibilities include those that deal with appropriations, ethics, legislative administration, and rules.

- ✓ committee's purview; recommending the passage or disapproval of bills; and
- ✓ providing an opportunity for citizens to observe the workings of a representative democracy.

Standing Committees of the Montana Legislature

The standing committees are established in the rules for each house of the Legislature. Committees established for the 57th Legislature are listed in **Table 8-1**.

■ Appointments

In the Senate, committee members and a presiding officer and vice presiding officer are appointed by the Committee on Committees.

STANDING COMMITTEES PLAY A
KEY ROLE IN THE LEGISLATIVE
PROCESS.

The Speaker of the House appoints committee members and a presiding officer, vice presiding officer, and minority vice presiding officer. The minority vice presiding officer is appointed, taking into consideration the recommendation of the House Minority Floor Leader.



Table 8-1. Standing Committees of the 57th Legislature

Senate	House
Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation	Agriculture
Bills and Journal*	
Business and Labor	Business and Labor
Education and Cultural Resources	Education
Energy and Telecommunications	Federal Relations, Energy, and Telecommunications
Ethics	Ethics
Finance	Appropriations
Fish and Game	Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
Highways and Transportation	Transportation
Judiciary	Judiciary
Legislative Administration	Legislative Administration
Local Government	Local Government
Natural Resources	Natural Resources
Public Health, Welfare, and Safety	Human Services
Rules	Rules
State Administration	State Administration
Taxation	Taxation

■ **Schedule and Workload**

Committees hear and act on bills referred by the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House. The

workload varies widely among committees. Some committees only meet "on call", while others meet 2, 3, or 5 days a week. Most committees are

* The Senate of the 57th Legislature approved a resolution that urged the Senate of the 58th Legislature to abolish the Senate Bills and Journal Committee.



scheduled to meet at a regular time and place for the duration of the legislative session. The schedule minimizes the possibility of conflicts between committee meetings, making it possible for legislators and staff to attend the meetings of committees to which they are assigned.

■ Roles of Officers and Staff

■ Presiding Officer

The committee presiding officer is responsible for:

- ✓ generally managing committee work;
- ✓ directing committee staff;
- ✓ maintaining order in the committee room and vicinity;
- ✓ presiding over the meeting;
- ✓ deciding questions of order;
- ✓ monitoring the committee's workload and the pace of action on bills and resolutions and ensuring that proposed legislation is acted on as soon as possible so that a backlog does not occur;
- ✓ scheduling hearings for bills and resolutions;
- ✓ directing the committee secretary to provide notice of committee hearings in compliance with applicable rules;
- ✓ authenticating committee reports and committee minutes by signing them; and
- ✓ appointing subcommittees, if needed.

■ Majority Vice Presiding Officer

In past sessions, Senate committees have had one vice presiding officer, from the majority party, and House committees have had two vice presiding officers, one for the majority and one for the minority.

The majority vice presiding officer presides over committee meetings when the presiding officer is absent or is presenting a bill to the committee.

■ Minority Vice Presiding Officer

The minority vice presiding officer serves as a contact for the minority members of House committees. For example, minority members may give their proxy votes to the minority vice presiding officer.

■ Committee Secretary

The committee secretary is responsible for:

- ✓ providing notice of hearings as directed by the presiding officer;
- ✓ notifying bill sponsors of hearing dates and times;
- ✓ maintaining a record of witnesses;
- ✓ recording committee votes;
- ✓ preparing committee reports and ensuring that amendments are contained in the committee reports;
- ✓ maintaining a notebook or file of all bills and resolutions referred to the committee along with fiscal notes for bills reported out of committee;



- ✓ preparing minutes for committee meetings; and
- ✓ ensuring that the meeting room is ready.

If a committee member or bill sponsor has special needs for a meeting room (e.g., equipment, larger room for a controversial bill), the committee secretary should be contacted.

The committee secretary is hired by the appropriate house of the Legislature.

■ **Committee Research or Fiscal Analyst or Attorney**

A research analyst or attorney from the Legislative Services Division is assigned to most standing committees. A fiscal analyst from the Legislative Fiscal Division is assigned to committees that deal with appropriations.

The research analyst or attorney performs the following duties for the assigned committee:

- ✓ drafting proposed amendments before committee action on a bill or resolution;
- ✓ drafting amendments to bills that have been acted on by the committee for consideration on second reading;
- ✓ drafting any committee bills;
- ✓ reviewing bills and resolutions assigned to the committee and providing advice to the committee regarding constitutionality, internal consistency, the possibility of conflict with or duplication of existing provisions, and compliance with the

guidelines of the *Bill Drafting Manual*;

- ✓ providing answers to questions about rules of procedure; and
- ✓ assisting the committee or an individual committee member in obtaining information pertaining to bills or resolutions under consideration by the committee.

The fiscal analyst performs similar duties, specifically focusing on the appropriation process and fiscal matters.

The committee research or fiscal analyst or attorney and the committee secretary work together; however, each has distinct duties. For example, the committee secretary cannot draft amendments, and the research or fiscal analyst or attorney cannot provide notice of hearings.

■ **Rules of Procedure**

The authorities governing legislative procedures are described in Chapter 6. A chapter of the rules for each house is dedicated to committees. The current House Rules are much more detailed with respect to committee procedure than are the Senate Rules. Committees often adopt procedural rules or summaries of procedural rules that can be distributed to citizens, lobbyists, and others. These rules must be consistent with any applicable requirements.

General information about procedure is presented immediately below as well as under the appropriate topic heading.



■ Dialogue

Committee members speak only after recognition by the presiding officer.

■ Quorum and Attendance

A quorum must be present in order to take action. A quorum is not required to hear testimony. However, presiding officers often wait for a quorum to begin testimony so that a majority of members have the opportunity to become informed.

A quorum is a majority of the members of the committee. In the Senate, the majority and minority floor leaders may count toward establishing a quorum if they are present. In the House of Representatives, the Speaker of the House, the House Majority Floor Leader, and the House Minority Floor Leader may count toward establishing a quorum if they are present.

Sometimes members must miss committee meetings in order to present a bill to another committee or to conduct other legislative business. Committee members should notify the presiding officer of anticipated absences.

■ Voting

All votes must be recorded. Votes may be taken by voice, show of hands, or roll call. Any member may request a roll call vote.



Senate committees may vote to authorize senators to vote in absentia when engaged in other legislative business.

House Rules authorize committee members to vote by proxy, either by using a standard form or through one of the two vice presiding officers.

■ Question of Order

A question of order is decided by the presiding officer, subject to appeal to the committee.

■ Committee Meetings

Meetings of legislative committees are subject to Montana's open meetings law. All meetings must be open to the public, and notice must be provided. Committee members can remain apprised of committee meetings by listening to announcements by presiding officers during the daily floor sessions.

■ Hearings

Hearings are scheduled by the presiding officer. Public notice of the hearing must be given. The current Senate Rules require 3-days notice (with exceptions), while the current House Rules encourage 3-days notice.

Hearings provide an opportunity for members to learn about the pros, cons, and potential effects of proposed legislation from the sponsor, lobbyists, experts, and other citizens.



Hearings may vary considerably in length depending on the complexity or level of controversy associated with the proposed legislation. In order to make the best use of time, the presiding officer may allocate a specified amount of time for testimony, to be divided equally between proponents and opponents. Witnesses may be encouraged to avoid duplicating testimony that has already been given by preceding witnesses.

Steps in the hearing process are detailed below.

① Opening statement of sponsor.

The sponsor of the bill or resolution presents an opening statement. A sponsor may introduce a person who brought the bill or issue to the sponsor's attention. The person identified by the sponsor should be the first person to testify.

② Testimony by proponents.

Proponents of the bill or resolution testify, beginning with the proponent introduced by the sponsor, if applicable.

③ Testimony by opponents.

④ Statements of informational witnesses. An interested person may testify solely for the purpose of providing information that is relevant to the proposed bill or resolution. For example, an employee may provide facts and data about an Executive Branch program that is addressed by the

proposed legislation. After hearing the testimony of an informational witness, if the presiding officer determines that the witness has spoken in favor of, or in opposition to, the proposed legislation, the presiding officer may designate such a witness as a proponent or an opponent.

⑤ Questioning by committee members. Subject to approval by the presiding officer, committee members may ask questions of the sponsor, witnesses, or others present in the room. The questions must be related to the bill or resolution. Committee members should not engage in a free-flowing dialogue with witnesses, but must seek the approval of the presiding officer for each question asked.

Committee members usually direct their questions to those who are not committee members or staff. This practice ensures that time is allocated to questioning those who may be present only for the hearing (e.g., constituents who have traveled from out of town to testify).

However, the presiding officer may authorize a member to ask a question of any appropriate person.

A committee member may use this opportunity to ask a witness who has raised a concern about the proposed legislation if the



witness's concern could be addressed by an amendment.

Witnesses must confine their answers to the questions and may not ask questions of others. If a witness does not know the answer to the question, a committee member may ask that information be provided to the committee before executive action is taken.

⑥ **Closing statement of sponsor.** The sponsor of the bill or resolution may make a closing statement or may waive this right.

⑦ **Closing the hearing.** The presiding officer may announce when the committee will take executive action on a bill or resolution. Immediately following the hearing on a bill or resolution is a good time for a committee member to notify the committee research or fiscal analyst or attorney of the member's desire for additional information related to the bill or resolution or for proposed amendments to be drafted or discussed. It is helpful to notify staff of any potential request at this time. Once the committee moves on to other business, it is easy to forget about these needs until executive action is taken.

■ Executive Action on Bills

During the executive action session, the committee:

- ✓ discusses bills and resolutions under consideration, if desired;
- ✓ ask questions of the committee research or fiscal analyst or attorney, if there are any; and
- ✓ acts on proposed amendments to bills and resolutions.

■ Information

Except for bills that appropriate a specific dollar amount, a fiscal note must be prepared for every bill that affects the revenue, expenditures, or fiscal liability of the state or a local government. The fiscal note must be prepared before the bill is reported out of the committee.

A committee may request a family impact note if a bill under consideration by the committee may have a significant impact on families.

A local government fiscal impact statement must be prepared for any bill that imposes a requirement on a local government for a direct expenditure of additional funds without a specific means to finance the activity, service, or facility. The impact statement must accompany the bill at the time that it is presented for introduction.



See Chapter 7 for more information about fiscal notes, local government fiscal impact statements, and family impact notes.

The presiding officer of a committee may subpoena a witness, although this is rarely necessary.

■ Questions

The executive action session is open to the public but is not a public hearing. The procedures governing questioning of observers varies from committee to committee. The procedural rules for some committees allow questioning of witnesses without objection by the committee. Other committees leave this matter to the discretion of the presiding officer. Questioning of noncommittee observers used to be uncommon; however, during the 2001 session, this practice was common in some committees. By addressing this issue in the committee procedural rules, the committee can articulate a standard for fairness.

■ Amendments

Committee members may move amendments to a bill or resolution during executive action.

Amendments should be prepared by the committee research or fiscal analyst or attorney before the meeting during which executive action is taken. Before a committee report can be generated, the research or fiscal analyst or attorney must prepare all amendments using specially designed software and have the amendments checked by trained staff. Although many suggested

amendments appear to be simple, in most cases, amendments written by agency staff, other witnesses, or legislators must be revised in order to ensure that the proposed legislation is clear, complete, and internally consistent, does not conflict with other laws, and is in compliance with guidelines in the *Bill Drafting Manual*. Legislative Services Division staff has special tools that are used to accomplish these requirements. By requesting that amendments be drafted before executive action, committee members can avoid delaying or reconsidering executive action on a bill.

■ Committee Action and Recommendation

After all proposed amendments have been moved and acted upon, action is taken on the bill or resolution. If amendments were approved, the committee acts on the proposed legislation as amended. Committee actions are recommendations, subject to action or approval by the appropriate house or Committee of the Whole.

Motions for committee action are listed in **Table 8-2**. Motions to dispose of a bill for the purposes of committee action are listed first. Certain motions are discouraged because they result in the use of valuable time during floor sessions for disfavored bills or because they represent unnecessary steps. These motions are indicated with the symbol "X" in the table and are displayed in regular type. All motions are debatable unless otherwise noted.



Table 8-2. Motions for Committee Action on Bills and Resolutions

Motion	Result
Motions to Dispose of Bills	
Do pass	Bill or resolution moves to first house for floor action with recommendation that it be approved.
Do pass as amended	Bill or resolution moves to first house for floor action with recommendation that it be approved as amended.
X Do not pass	Bill or resolution moves to first house for floor action with recommendation that it not be approved.
X Do not pass as amended	Bill or resolution moves to first house for floor action with recommendation that it not be approved as amended.
Be concurred in	Bill or resolution received from other house moves to second house for floor action with recommendation that it be approved.
Be concurred in as amended	Bill or resolution received from other house moves to second house for floor action with recommendation that it be approved as amended.
X Not be concurred in	Bill or resolution received from other house moves to second house for floor action with recommendation that it not be approved.
X Not be concurred in as amended	Bill or resolution received from other house moves to second house for floor action with recommendation that it not be approved as amended.
To table or lay on the table (nondebatable motion)	Consideration of bill or resolution is set aside. Consideration may be resumed at the will of the committee. In addition to setting aside bills that are later taken up, this motion is traditionally the motion used to dispose of a bill without requiring consideration by the Committee of the Whole. However, the full house can vote to remove the bill or resolution from the committee.



Motion	Result
To postpone indefinitely	Prevents further discussion of the question. (This is a debatable motion that may be used to finally dispose of a bill or resolution without requiring consideration by the Committee of the Whole.)
X Refer [bill or resolution] to [appropriate committee] (House of Representatives)	Recommendation that legislation be referred to another committee. Traditionally, the presiding officer of the committee that has the bill or resolution consults with the presiding officer of the appropriate receiving committee and the Speaker of the House before making a motion in the House of Representatives. Because a committee report is only a recommendation, a committee report recommending referral may be an unnecessary step.
Other Motions	
To amend [refer to distributed written amendments* or specify the proposed change]	Proposes to change bill or resolution in a specified manner.
To take from the table (nondebatable motion)	Resumes consideration of previously tabled bill or resolution.
Postpone action until [date] (debatable in the Senate; nondebatable in the House of Representatives)	Consideration of bill or resolution is delayed to a specified date. (This motion may be used when a committee decides that it wants more information before taking further action.)
Reconsider action	Brings up bill or resolution that was previously voted on but that has not yet been reported from the committee.

* All amendments prepared by Legislative Services Division staff have a label in the lower right hand corner that indicates the bill number, amendment version number, and drafter's initials. In the following example, the amendment version is underlined and the drafter's initials are double underlined: HB054301.amv.



Motion	Result
<p>X Place on the consent calendar (House of Representatives only)</p>	<p>Noncontroversial bills and resolutions (except for appropriation and revenue bills) that have received a unanimous "do pass" or "do pass as amended" vote may be recommended for the consent calendar by a unanimous vote. (This recommendation is not allowed in the Senate and is discouraged in the House of Representatives. At one time, the consent calendar served to expedite the flow of noncontroversial bills; however, because of changes in technology and because members often want to debate bills and resolutions and object to their placement on the consent calendar, the consent calendar no longer serves its original purpose.)</p>

X Discouraged motions

Other Committee Activities

Work Sessions

A committee may meet to discuss bills, resolutions, or other matters, yet take no official actions. For example, a committee that expects to hear several bills on a complex topic may want to schedule an informational presentation early in the legislative session.

Subcommittees

A subcommittee may be appointed to work on a complex bill. The subcommittee may develop proposed amendments. These amendments are treated in the same way as amendments moved by an individual committee member.

Committee Bills

A committee may request that legislation be drafted and introduced upon a vote of three-fourths of all committee members. A deadline for requesting committee bills is established in the Joint Rules.

Committee Reports and Minutes

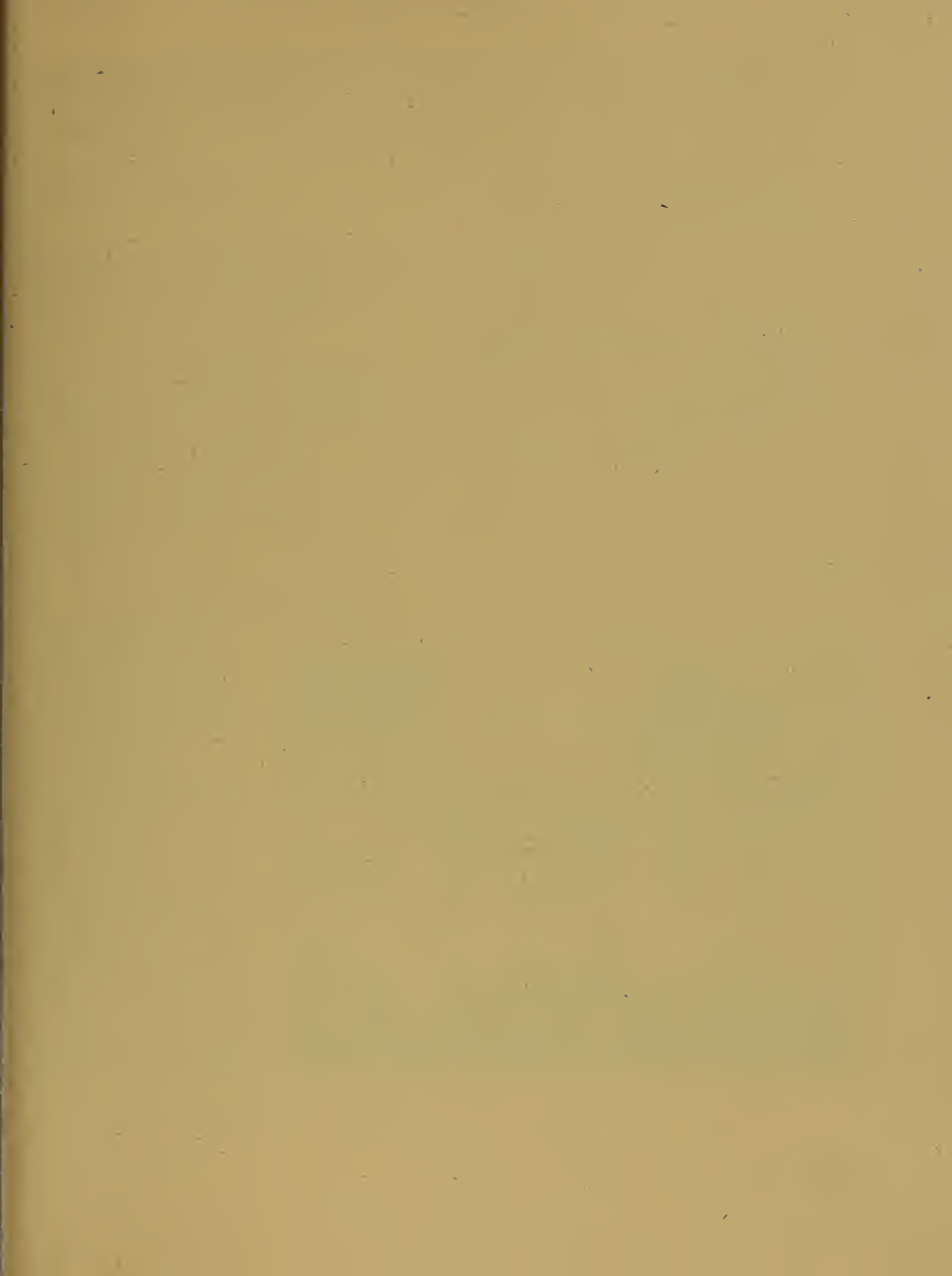
A report is prepared for each bill or resolution that is recommended for action by the appropriate house. A committee report must make a recommendation. When the report is made, it is printed in the daily journal for the house that is receiving the committee report. Reports from standing committees are recommendations, subject to action or approval by the appropriate house or Committee of the Whole.



The committee secretary prepares minutes of committee meetings. As required by the Montana Constitution (Art. V, sec. 11(2)), "Every vote of each

member of the legislature on each substantive question in the legislature, in any committee, . . . shall be recorded and made public."







CHAPTER 9: FLOOR SESSIONS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

■ Introduction

This chapter provides a general overview of what takes place during the daily floor sessions of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Much of the information presented in this chapter is based on the rules that were adopted for the 57th Legislature. The rules for the 58th Legislature may be different from these rules. Furthermore, the information presented

is general and not comprehensive. Exceptions are not generally noted. Legislators are advised to consult the adopted rules.

Thorough knowledge of the rules of legislative procedures is essential to gaining a complete understanding of the workings of each house during daily floor sessions. The authorities governing legislative procedures are described in Chapter 6.

■ Senate Floor Sessions

■ Senate Chamber and Gallery

The Senate has been meeting in the current Senate Chamber since 1912. Original features, including the chandelier and paintings documenting Montana's history, evoke traditions developed over decades.⁵ The chamber provides an appropriate setting for the daily floor sessions, which are generally more formal than other legislative activities. The floor sessions are televised, as described in Chapter 10.



Access to the Senate Chamber is limited. During the period of time that begins 1 hour before the Senate is in session and ending 1 hour after the Senate adjourns, no one is permitted in the chamber except:

- ✓ legislators;
- ✓ legislative officers and employees whose presence is necessary for the conduct of business of the session;
- ✓ accredited members of the news media; and
- ✓ former legislators who are not currently registered as lobbyists.

The President of the Senate may make exceptions for visiting dignitaries.

Anyone who wishes to observe the proceedings of the Senate directly may sit in the Senate Gallery.

Materials may not be distributed on the desks of senators in the Senate Chamber without approval by the President of the Senate.

■ Convening the Senate

Senators must be present for each session of the Senate unless they are excused. A majority of the members of the Senate (26 members) is a quorum for the Senate to conduct business.

Each daily session of the Senate begins with a prayer, pledge of allegiance to the flag, roll call, and report on the journal. The Senate then follows the order of business established in the

Senate Rules. Each order of business is described below under "Order of Business".

Although this is not often done, senators may compel the attendance of absent members by ordering a call of the Senate. A call of the Senate may be ordered whether or not a quorum is present. A senator who refuses to attend on a call of the Senate may be arrested and held liable for expenses incurred in securing the senator's attendance.

■ Floor Action

The President of the Senate presides over the Senate and has the authority to maintain order.

A senator who wishes to speak may indicate this by standing or raising the microphone. The senator must rise and address the presiding officer. Members do not address each other directly, but always direct their communications through the presiding officer. In general, senators are limited to speaking no more than twice on a motion. A senator who has spoken may not speak again on the same motion to the exclusion of a member who has not spoken.

■ Order of Business

To revert to or pass to a new order of business requires a majority vote on a motion to do so. The motion must be allowed at the time that it is made. The orders of business described below are provided for in the Senate Rules.

- No. 1. Communications and petitions.** Various types of communications may be read.
- No. 2. Reports of standing committees.** The presiding officer of the committee that is reporting traditionally moves adoption of the committee report. There is no debate unless a minority committee report has been submitted.
- No. 3. Reports of select committees.** Conference committee reports are read but are not voted on during this order of business.
- No. 4. Messages from the Governor.** Common examples of topics addressed in messages from the Governor include nominations by the Governor and the Governor's action on specific bills. This order of business is devoted to receiving the message. The Senate does not take action on the matter that is addressed in the message until the appropriate order of business.
- No. 5. Messages from the House of Representatives.** Common examples of subjects addressed in these messages include transmittal of bills or resolutions from the House of Representatives, actions on Senate bills, actions on Governor's amendments, appointment of conference committees, actions on conference committee reports, and concurrence in or rejection of Senate amendments to House bills or resolutions. This order of business is devoted to receiving the message. The Senate does not take action on the matter that is addressed in the message until the appropriate order of business.
- No. 6. Motions.** Numerous motions are in order under this agenda item. Examples include motions to:
- ✓ redirect legislation (e.g., rerefer to another committee, move from second reading to a committee, etc.);
 - ✓ add the names of cosponsors to a bill;
 - ✓ reconsider action by the Senate on a specific matter;
 - ✓ appoint conference committees; and
 - ✓ override a veto.
- No. 7. First reading and commitment of bills.** Each introduced bill or resolution is mentioned, and the committee to which it has been referred is announced.
- No. 8. Second reading of bills.** The Senate resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole. The President of the Senate appoints a senator to preside



over the Committee of the Whole. It is under this order of business that debate occurs on bills and resolutions and that amendments may be offered to proposed legislation. Conference committee reports, amendments made by the House of Representatives to Senate bills or resolutions, and the Governor's recommended amendments may also be considered.

After the sponsor makes an opening statement on the bill, amendments are offered. After all amendments are considered, the Committee of the Whole considers the bill in its entirety.

A senator may ask a question of another senator by directing a question through the presiding officer. For example:

[Mr. or Madam] Chair, would Senator Jones yield to a question?

The following guidance regarding the conduct of members during debate is derived from *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*:

- ✓ Confine remarks to the question before the house and avoid personalities.
- ✓ Do not use indecent language with regard to the body (the Legislature or the Senate) or its members.
- ✓ The nature or consequences of a measure may be condemned in strong terms, but the motives of a member may not be arraigned.⁶

The Senate Rules limit the motions that are permitted in the Committee of the Whole. However, in practice, additional motions have been allowed.

Following a motion to "rise and report" or "rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again", the presiding officer moves adoption of the committee report for the Committee of the Whole. Prior to adoption of the Committee of the Whole report, a member may move that a bill or resolution be segregated from the report and left on second reading for further consideration.

No. 9. Third reading of bills. The Senate votes on bills, resolutions, House amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, conference committee reports, and Governor's amendments. Debate is not permitted, and amendments may not be offered. Each member's vote is recorded in the journal.

An excused senator may vote by "pairing" with another senator. The excused senator may enter into a written agreement with a senator who is

on the opposing side of the motion. In this agreement, the opposing senator agrees not to vote on the motion during the excused senator's absence, so the two votes offset each other. The agreement must be dated, signed, and filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

- No. 10. Unfinished business.** This order of business is rarely used in the Senate.
- No. 11. Special orders of the day.** Confirmations of Governor's nominations for appointments, speeches from visitors, memorial services, and other special events take place during this order of business.
- No. 12. Announcement of committee meetings.** Committee presiding officers announce meetings.

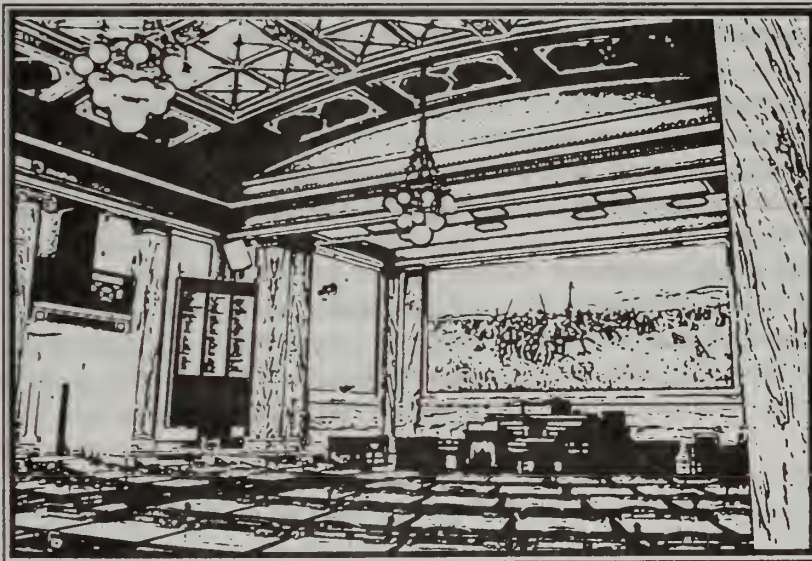
■ Adjournment

When all business has been conducted, a motion to adjourn is made. The Senate may adjourn until the date and time of the next meeting or until the next session of the Legislature (sine die).

■ Floor Sessions of the House of Representatives

■ House Chamber and Gallery

The House of Representatives has been meeting in the current House Chamber since 1912. Original features, including Vermont marble columns, glass skylights, and oak



furnishings, contribute to an atmosphere based on decades of tradition.⁷ The daily House floor sessions are generally more formal than other legislative activities. The floor sessions are televised, as described in Chapter 10.



Access to the House Chamber is limited. The following persons may be admitted to the floor of the House of Representatives during a daily session:

- ✓ legislators;
- ✓ legislative employees necessary for the conduct of the session;
- ✓ accredited news staff; and
- ✓ the spouses and children of members.

The Speaker of the House may allow exceptions to this rule.

Anyone who wishes to observe the proceedings of the House of Representatives directly may sit in the House Gallery.

Only a member may sit in a member's chair when the House of Representatives is in session.

Lobbying on the floor of the House of Representatives and in the anteroom is prohibited during the period of time that begins 2 hours before a daily session and ends 2 hours after a daily session.

A paper concerning proposed legislation may be placed on the desks of representatives only if it is authorized by a representative and permitted by the Speaker of the House. Furthermore, signs, placards, and similar objects are not permitted on the floor of the House of Representatives, in the lobby, or in the House Gallery.

■ Convening the House of Representatives

Representatives must be present for each session of the House of Representatives unless they are excused. A quorum of the House of Representatives is 51 members.

Each daily session of the House of Representatives begins with an invocation, pledge of allegiance to the flag, and roll call. The House of Representatives then follows the order of business established in the House Rules. Each order of business is described below under "Order of Business".

Although this is not often done, representatives may compel the attendance of absent members by ordering a call of the House. A call of the House may be ordered whether or not a quorum is present.

■ Floor Action

The Speaker of the House presides over the House of Representatives and has the authority to maintain order.

A representative who wishes to speak may indicate this by standing or raising the microphone. The representative must rise and address the presiding officer. Members do not address each other directly, but always direct their communications through the presiding officer. The presiding officer has the authority to decide if the member will be recognized.

Representatives are limited with respect to the number of times that they may speak on a motion as well as to the length of time that they are permitted to speak. In general, a representative may speak only once on a motion for up to 10 minutes. The representative who made the motion is allowed 5 additional minutes to close the debate.

Absentee voting is allowed, except when a vote of "representatives present and voting" is called for or during a call of the House. An absentee voting authorization form must be signed, as provided in House Rules.

■ Order of Business

- No. 1. Communications and petitions.** Various types of communications may be read.
- No. 2. Reports of standing committees.** A House standing committee report that recommends "do pass" or "be concurred in", with or without amendments, is announced across the rostrum and, if there is no objection to form, is considered adopted. The House Rules address the procedures for an adverse committee report; however, adverse committee reports are uncommon. (See Chapter 8 for more information about committee reports.)
- No. 3. Reports of select committees.** Conference committee reports are announced but are not voted on under this order of business.
- No. 4. Messages from the Senate.** Common examples of matters addressed in these messages include transmittal of bills or resolutions from the Senate, actions on House bills, actions on Governor's amendments, appointment of conference committees, actions on conference committee reports, and concurrence in or rejection of House amendments to Senate bills or resolutions. This order of business is devoted to receiving the message. The House of Representatives does not take action on the matter that is addressed in the message until the appropriate order of business.
- No. 5. Messages from the Governor.** Matters addressed in messages from the Governor include the Governor's action or recommendation on specific bills. This order of business is devoted to receiving the message. The House of Representatives does not take action on the matter that is addressed in the message until the appropriate order of business.
- No. 6. First reading and commitment of bills.** Each introduced bill or resolution and the committee to which it has been referred are announced.



No. 7.

Second reading of bills. The House of Representatives resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole. The Speaker of the House appoints a representative to preside over the Committee of the Whole. It is under this order of business that debate occurs on bills and resolutions and that amendments may be offered to proposed legislation. Conference committee reports, amendments made by the Senate to House bills or resolutions, and the Governor's recommended amendments may also be considered.

After the sponsor makes an opening statement on the bill, amendments are offered. After all amendments are considered, the Committee of the Whole considers the bill in its entirety.

A representative may speak once for up to 5 minutes. The sponsor may speak a second time for 5 minutes in order to close.

If the House Majority Floor Leader and the House Minority Floor Leader agree in advance:

- ✓ a lead proponent and a lead opponent may be granted additional time to speak on a bill; and
- ✓ a bill or resolution may be allocated a predetermined amount of time for debate and number of speakers.

There are special provisions in the House Rules that govern debate on the general appropriations bill.

The House Rules limit the motions that are permitted in the Committee of the Whole. However, in practice, additional motions have been allowed.

A representative may ask a question of another representative by directing a question through the presiding officer. The form of this motion is provided in the House Rules (H60-110). There is no limit on the number of questions that a representative may ask unless the presiding officer determines that the purpose of the questioning is to delay or obstruct business.

The following guidance regarding the conduct of members during debate is derived from *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*:

- ✓ Confine remarks to the question before the house and avoid personalities.
- ✓ Do not use indecent language with regard to the body (the Legislature or the House of Representatives) or its members.



- ✓ The nature or consequences of a measure may be condemned in strong terms, but the motives of a member may not be arraigned.⁸

Following a motion to "rise and report" or "rise and report progress and beg leave to sit again", the presiding officer moves adoption of the committee report for the Committee of the Whole. Prior to adoption of the Committee of the Whole report, a member may move that a bill or resolution be segregated from the report and left on second reading for further consideration.

No. 8. Third reading of bills. The House of Representatives votes on bills, resolutions, Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions, conference committee reports, and Governor's amendments. Debate is not permitted, and amendments may not be offered.

No. 9. Motions. Numerous motions are in order under this agenda item. Examples include motions to:

- ✓ redirect legislation (e.g., rerefer to another committee, move from second reading to a committee, etc.);
- ✓ change the vote of an individual legislator;
- ✓ reconsider action by the House of Representatives on a specific matter;
- ✓ override a veto; and
- ✓ appoint a conference committee.

No. 10. Unfinished business. This order of business is rarely used in the House of Representatives.

No. 11. Special orders of the day. The filing of additional cosponsors of a bill or resolution is noted by the Chief Clerk for the record at this time. The consent calendar is also announced under this order of business. Speeches from visitors, ceremonies, and other special events take place during this order of business.

No. 12. Announcement of committee meetings. Committee presiding officers announce meetings.



■ Adjournment

A representative may make a nondebatable motion that the House of Representatives adjourn under any order of business except second reading of bills (No. 7). A motion to adjourn for a legislative day must specify a time for the House to convene on the subsequent legislative day.

The House of Representatives may adjourn until the date and time of the next meeting or until the next session of the Legislature (sine die).

■ Journals

The Montana Constitution requires each house to keep a journal. The journal is the only official record of action taken by the Senate or the House of Representatives. The daily journals include:

- ✓ introduction of bills and resolutions;
- ✓ consideration of bills and resolutions;

- ✓ the text of each amendment, the name of the legislator proposing the amendment, and its disposition;
- ✓ the vote of each legislator on final passage of a bill or resolution;
- ✓ committee reports;
- ✓ each motion, the name of the legislator making the motion, and its disposition;
- ✓ roll call votes;
- ✓ messages from the Governor;
- ✓ messages from the other house; and
- ✓ other votes and activities as provided by law.

The journal does not include a transcript of debate. There is no written record of the discussion that occurs when legislation is debated on second reading in the Committee of the Whole.

A legislator may suggest corrections to the journal for the member's house. Without objection by the appropriate house, the presiding officer (President of the Senate or Speaker of the House) may direct that the correction be made.



CHAPTER 10: PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROCESS

What I want is to get done what the people desire to have done, and the question for me is how to find that out exactly.

--Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States

Introduction

The rights of citizens to participate in and observe government deliberations are articulated in Article II, sections 8 and 9, of the Montana Constitution (see Chapter 6).

The Bill of Rights Committee of the 1972 Montana Constitutional Convention provided the following comments on the right to participate:

In part, it is also a commitment at the level of fundamental law to seek structures, rules and procedures that maximize the access of citizens to the decision-making institutions of state government.⁹

PAID LOBBYISTS, EXECUTIVE
BRANCH EMPLOYEES, AND
CITIZENS ARE A SIGNIFICANT
SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR
LEGISLATORS.

Further comments of the Committee continue to be relevant 30 years later.

It is hoped that this provision will play a role in reversing the

dissatisfactions increasingly expressed regarding bureaucratic authority insulated from public scrutiny and participation.¹⁰

This chapter explains how various "citizens" participate in and know about the deliberations of the Legislature.

Influence and Information

Paid lobbyists, citizens, and other legislators seek to persuade legislators to sponsor, support, oppose, or modify proposed legislation. This is how legislators learn about ideas for legislation, understand the effects of proposed legislation, identify ways that legislation might be improved, and gauge opinions about proposed legislation. Those who lobby play a substantial role in the legislative process; consequently, they are sometimes referred to as the "Third House".

Paid lobbyists, Executive Branch employees, and citizens are a significant source of information for legislators. Each of these groups is discussed in more detail below.



■ Paid Lobbyists

Lobbyists may be paid by government, nonprofit organizations, and for-profit entities. Paid lobbyists and entities that hire paid lobbyists are regulated under statutes and administrative rules.* An overview of the requirements in general terms is presented below. The reader should refer to the statutes and rules for specific requirements.

- ✓ **Licensing.** Paid lobbyists must be licensed by the Commissioner of Political Practices.
- ✓ **Reporting of expenditures.** Entities that hire lobbyists ("principals") must report lobbying expenditures at specified times.
- ✓ **Report to legislators.** The Commissioner of Political Practices is required to make a report available to each legislator monthly during the legislative session. The report must include the names of registered lobbyists, the names of principals represented by the lobbyists, and the subjects of legislation in which each principal is interested. This information is also available to the public.
- ✓ **Reimbursement by legislators.** When a lobbyist invites a legislator to attend a function or offers a legislator a gift, upon request, the lobbyist must supply the legislator with the benefit's true or estimated cost and allow the legislator to reimburse the lobbyist. (These benefits are subject to ethics laws. See Chapter 4 for more information.)
- ✓ **Unprofessional conduct.** Lobbyists and principals may not engage in or authorize unprofessional conduct. Unprofessional conduct includes:
 - violating the lobbying laws;
 - instigating action by a public official for the purpose of obtaining employment;
 - attempting to influence the action of a public official on a measure that is pending or to be proposed by promising financial support or making public unsubstantiated charges of improper conduct on the part of a lobbyist, a principal, or a legislator; or
 - attempting to knowingly misrepresent pertinent facts of an official matter to a public official or knowingly deceive the official in regard to those facts.

■ Executive Branch Employees

Executive Branch employees may lobby or may simply provide information. State agencies that engage in lobbying are subject to the requirements of Montana's lobbying

* In May 2002, the Commissioner of Political Practices proposed to amend, adopt, and repeal certain rules related to lobbying. The Commissioner indicated her intention to pursue legislation amending the statutes that apply to legislative lobbying related to the introduction or enactment of legislation.



statutes. Provision of information by a state employee at the request of an individual legislator or legislative committee is not an activity subject to these requirements.

State agencies, belonging to the branch of government that implements laws, offer a broad spectrum of valuable information. The Executive Branch is a major repository of statistics. Furthermore, agency staff can explain how programs are operated and can often identify effects of proposed legislation. A legislator who wants information from a state agency may ask a bill drafter, committee research or fiscal analyst, or committee attorney to request the information. Legislators may also contact the agency's director, who will ensure that the appropriate staff person responds to the request.

A substantial amount of information is available on the websites for state agencies.

■ Citizens

Citizens may lobby, provide information, or observe legislative proceedings in many ways:

- ✓ Citizens may attend committee hearings to observe or may participate in committee hearings by providing testimony. Committee hearings are the primary forum for face-to-face citizen participation in the process of making laws.
- ✓ Citizens may communicate with legislators about potential or proposed legislation in person, by using the Internet, by telephone, or by mail.
- ✓ Citizens may observe daily floor sessions in the gallery.
- ✓ Through TVMT (discussed below), citizens will increasingly have an opportunity to observe floor sessions and committee hearings on television.
- ✓ Citizens can read bills and resolutions and monitor their status and obtain comprehensive information about the Legislature by using the Internet or by

telephone.

- ✓ Citizens often join organizations whose members have common interests and that are represented by paid or volunteer lobbyists.

Legislators may wish to help their constituents understand how they can participate in and observe the Legislature. Resources available to citizens are described in Chapter 13 and Appendix A.

■ News Media



Accredited press representatives have access to all public meetings, including committee meetings, daily floor sessions, and political party

caucuses. A representative of the press may not be prohibited from photographing, televising, or recording a legislative meeting or hearing.

There are press tables in the chamber of each house and press offices in the Capitol.



■ Seeking News Coverage

Legislators may wish to convey information through a news release or a news conference. A few tips for legislators who desire coverage of an issue are presented below.

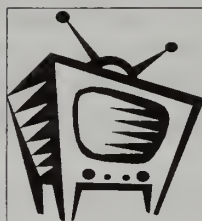
- ✓ Show the media how the news directly affects people's lives.
- ✓ Include information about "who, what, where, when, how, and why".
- ✓ Learn about media deadlines; timing is important.
- ✓ Present information that is easy to understand.
- ✓ Take initiative; get to know reporters, and contact them to inform them about what you are doing.¹¹

■ Getting Interviewed

Legislators will be contacted by reporters who are gathering information for a story. A few tips for legislators who are interviewed by representatives of the press are presented below.

- ✓ Be candid; answer questions directly.
- ✓ Assume that what you tell a reporter is on the record, unless the reporter agrees beforehand not to identify the source or use the information.
- ✓ If you believe that a reporter has misrepresented your statements, discuss your concerns with the reporter.¹²

■ Bringing the Citizen Legislature to the Citizen: TVMT



■ Origins and Evolution

"TVMT" is the name adopted by Legislative Services Division staff for the public affairs television project

established by the Montana Legislature in 2001 through passage of House Bill No. 144. The foundation for this effort to provide comprehensive coverage of state government proceedings to Montana citizens was an experimental use of a Capitol cable television system during the 2001 legislative session to "broadcast" over a closed circuit live, unedited Senate and House floor sessions in a gavel-to-gavel format.

The Legislative Council, upon the recommendation of a subcommittee assigned to study the feasibility of C-Span style programming, provided modest funding for the experiment and subsequently recommended legislation to enable the establishment of a permanent system and broadcasting service that will deliver unbiased coverage to a statewide audience.

The Council's endorsement of and subsequent support for this project are rooted in its determination to improve the public's understanding of the legislative process and thereby improve the Legislature's public image. TVMT is intended to provide programming that



will help Montana citizens transcend distance from, disinterest in, and disaffection for the Legislature and other branches of state government.

■ **Benefits of TVMT**

The citizens of Montana have an inherent right to watch and listen to their government at work. Accurate information about the Legislature and its processes is vital to public understanding of the laws, rules, and policies that affect the lives and livelihoods of all Montanans. The gavel-to-gavel approach, similar to that employed by C-Span in the national arena, provides a window on governmental proceedings without the selective sound bites and other distortions prevalent in more conventional media. Televising state government proceedings will boost the legitimacy of elected officials and agency personnel by making them more accountable and their work more transparent.

Montana has not escaped a nationwide trend toward diminished coverage of state government by the commercial media. TVMT will both complement and supplement the generally brief and highly edited stories that appear on the major networks. Term limits, the devolving of certain powers from Congress and federal agencies to the states, and the ongoing challenges of economic development underscore the importance of state government, and television will stimulate citizen participation in government decisionmaking.

TVMT will bring additional benefits as well. Video technology provides an accurate and accessible record of legislative and other governmental activities. To date, there has never been a way to capture, for immediate analysis and for posterity, the often dramatic debates during the Senate and House floor sessions. Citizens living in remote areas have had to travel hundreds of miles in the dead of winter to testify at committee hearings and witness the progress (or demise) of legislation. TVMT will enable them to keep track of significant bills and, perhaps in the future, deliver testimony through interactive TV. Moreover, much of the important work of all three branches of government takes place in the long periods between legislative sessions, and TVMT aims to cover interim committees and other important government deliberations, such as oral arguments before the Montana Supreme Court.

■ **TVMT in the 2003 Session**

A Capitol-based contract production crew will routinely videotape and broadcast two to four committee hearings in addition to the Senate and House floor sessions each day. Legislative Services Division staff, in consultation with the Legislative Council and Senate and House staff, will determine which committee hearings and which bills will be covered on a week-to-week basis. The gavel-to-gavel style of production is governed by statute, with Legislative Council oversight.



The unedited televised proceedings will be distributed within the building and to Helena area cable subscribers through HCTV, a local community access station. An hour-long weekly digest of legislative activity will be distributed over the Montana public broadcasting system (PBS). Legislative leaders, as well as other individual members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, will be invited on occasion to discuss their proposals and to reflect on the legislative process in an interview

format. With sufficient funding from private cash and in-kind contributions, the gavel-to-gavel service and related programming will also be transmitted to a number of schools in north central and eastern Montana over the VisionNet system and to community access TV stations in Billings, Missoula, and Great Falls, as well as to other stations across the state. Audio coverage of floor sessions and many hearings will also be distributed to computer users over the Internet.



CHAPTER 11: GETTING PAID AND OTHER IMPORTANT DETAILS

■ Introduction

This chapter provides practical information to help a legislator prepare for a legislative session or take care of business during the session. The first half of the chapter addresses compensation and benefits. The second half is devoted to "Administrative Nuts and Bolts".

■ Compensation and Benefits

■ Financial Services Office

The Financial Services Office of the Legislative Services Division is responsible for processing payroll, mileage and expense allowances, and per diem allowances. The office also has information and forms related to benefits.

■ Compensation Rates

Daily allowance. During the 2003 session, each legislator will receive a daily (per diem) allowance, 7 days a week, for expenses. The allowance is not paid when the Legislature recesses for more than 3 days. The per diem allowance during the 2001 session was \$87.25 a day; the allowance for 2003 will be determined as outlined in section 5-2-301(4), MCA, but will not exceed a 5% increase.

Salary. Each legislator will also receive a salary of \$76.80 for each legislative day. Although the Legislature provides by law for the compensation and allowance for members, a Legislature may not fix its own salary. A salary rate set by the 2003 Legislature will not be effective until the 2005 Legislature is seated. A legislator may choose to serve for no salary.

Interim activities. Legislators who are attending the presession caucus or legislative orientation and training or who are engaged in legislative business with prior authorization are entitled to the same salary as during the legislation session for each 24-hour period of time spent away from home on authorized legislative business. Legislative Council guidelines are used to determine if time spent away from home reasonably falls within the context of authorized legislative business.

■ Deductions

The following deductions will be taken from a legislator's salary:

- ✓ Social Security (including Medicare) deductions;
- ✓ federal and state income tax withholdings in accordance with the legislator's W-4 form;
- ✓ for legislators who have elected to join the Public Employees' Retirement System, contributions; and



- ✓ for legislators who have elected to participate in the deferred compensation plan, the elected amount.

Special conditions may apply to legislators who were members of, or drawing retirement benefits from, any of the state retirement systems prior to beginning legislative service.

■ **Distribution of Payments for Salary and Expenses**

Per diem payments will be delivered to legislators' Capitol Station post-office boxes on Wednesday of each week, beginning January 8, 2003. At the legislator's option, per diem payments may be combined with the biweekly payment of payroll. Notify the Financial Services Office if you wish to exercise this option.

Legislators who live within 50 miles of the Capitol will not receive weekly per diem payments. Instead, per diem payments will be combined with the biweekly payment of payroll.

Payroll warrants will be delivered to each legislator's Capitol Station post-office box biweekly on Wednesday, beginning January 22, 2003. An electronic direct deposit option is available.

■ **Tax Considerations**

Treatment of per diem allowances for income tax purposes depends on where the legislator lives and how the actual allowance compares with the amount allowed under federal law.

If a legislator lives within 50 miles of the state Capitol, per diem allowance payments are taxable income, subject to withholding. If a legislator lives more than 50 miles from the Capitol, a portion of the per diem allowance payments may be taxable, but are not subject to withholding.

After each legislative session and before income tax forms are due, the Legislative Services Division's Legal Services Office prepares a memorandum that explains the federal requirements and provides the necessary dates and amounts that may be needed to complete a legislator's federal income tax return.

Travel expenses for legislative business that are not reimbursed may be eligible for a deduction. Legislators are advised to consult with the federal Internal Revenue Service or their income tax preparers.

■ **Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)**

Membership in the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) is optional for legislators who are not members. Within 6 months of assuming office, the legislator must elect to accept or decline membership. The election is irrevocable as long as the legislator is in office. If a legislator elects membership, retirement contributions must begin immediately.

If a legislator declines membership, the legislator may not become a PERS member while still a legislator. In addition, no membership service credit may accrue for the time period that the



legislator serves in office. If a legislator later becomes employed in a position for which PERS membership is mandatory, the legislator is required to become a member at that time, but no service credit for legislative time in office will be credited nor can it be purchased.

If a legislator is an active, inactive, or retired member of the PERS (anyone with funds on deposit with the PERS), the legislator is not allowed an election option.

In addition to regular retirement benefits, there are provisions for benefits in case of disability or death.

■ **Group Insurance Benefits**

Members of the Legislature are eligible for state employee group insurance benefits. Options include medical and dental coverage for the legislator and family members and life insurance coverage. Eligibility for newly elected officials begins on the date that the oath of office is taken or on the date that the term begins, whichever is earlier.

Legislators may enroll in state insurance benefits and have the monthly state contribution applied to those benefits or elect to have the monthly state contribution apply toward out-of-pocket costs of other health insurance coverage. If the out-of-pocket cost is less than the state's monthly contribution, only the portion of the state contribution necessary to cover actual out-of-pocket costs may be applied.

■ **Deferred Compensation Plan**

Legislators are eligible to participate in the State of Montana 457 Deferred Compensation Plan, which is a tax-deferred supplemental retirement program. The plan allows participants to defer as little as \$10 a month.

A legislator may enroll, change, or stop deferrals at any time. There is no specific time or period during which a legislator becomes eligible or must enroll. The plan is available only through payroll deduction and would be most beneficial to a legislator during legislative sessions when the legislator is receiving regular paychecks through the central payroll system.

■ **Leave**

Sick leave and annual leave benefits do not apply to legislators.

■ **Travel Expenses**

Travel during the legislative session.

Each legislator is authorized to receive reimbursement at a rate established by statute for four round trips from home to the Capitol during a regular session. An initial payment, covering the legislator's trip to Helena at the beginning of the session and the return trip home at the end of the session, is paid automatically during the first week of the session. In order to receive reimbursement for the three additional round trips, the legislator must complete a form. Reimbursement is made after the trip is completed.



Additional travel during a legislative session may be authorized and funded by money from the feed bill* with the concurrence of the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House.



Travel during the interim. A budget for leadership-approved travel is usually included in the feed bill

to pay for travel expenses associated with meetings of Legislative Administration Committees, Rules Committees, or similar groups during the interim. Leadership-approved travel funds also help members attend meetings of value to the Legislature during the interim. Expenditure of this money is subject to approval of the President of the Senate, Senate Minority Floor Leader, Speaker of the House, or House Minority Floor Leader.

Money is also appropriated in the general appropriations bill (House Bill No. 2) for legislators to attend meetings of permanent legislative committees, legislative interim committees, and other special committees. Occasional appropriations are provided for legislators to attend meetings of the National Conference of State Legislatures, the Council of State Governments, or other interstate organizations. Except for appropriations for the Legislative Finance and Legislative Audit Committees, allocation of the interim committee budgets is the

responsibility of the Legislative Council. Expense and mileage allowances are determined as provided in Title 2, chapter 18, part 5, MCA.

■ Administrative Nuts and Bolts

Administrative topics are listed in alphabetical order. Except when otherwise noted, services and equipment are to be used for legislative business and not political or private purposes.

Absence. Senators should notify the party whip and representatives should notify the party floor leader if they need to be excused from meetings on a legislative day.

Agenda, bills, and resolutions.

Members receive a packet of information that includes a daily agenda and copies of bills and resolutions on second and third reading for that day. Additional copies are available from the Bills Distribution Office on the third floor of the Capitol.

Aides for individual legislators. Each legislator may sponsor one legislative aide, who is at least 18 years of age, for a session. Exceptions may be approved by the appropriate Rules Committee. The Legislature does not provide any funds for compensating or reimbursing aides. Any compensation or reimbursement of expenses is the sole responsibility of the sponsoring legislator. A senator who sponsors an aide must register with the Secretary of

* House Bill No. 1, the appropriation bill that supports the functions of the Legislature.



the Senate and arrange for the purchase of a name tag with the Senate Sergeant at Arms. A representative who sponsors an aide must provide written notification of the designation of an aide to the House Sergeant at Arms and arrange to purchase an identification tag from the Sergeant at Arms.

Computers. Computers with Internet access, a web browser, and word processing software are available in common-use areas. The Legislative Services Division will arrange for Internet access for legislators who wish to bring their own laptop computers to the Capitol. Legislators may contact the Sergeant at Arms to make arrangements.

Copying. Photocopiers are available in the areas assigned to each house for copying of materials. Legislators should use the machines assigned to their house. Contact the Secretary of the Senate's office or the Chief Clerk's office in the House of Representatives for large copying jobs.

Fax. Facsimile machines are available for use by legislators in the areas assigned to each house. Legislators should use the machines assigned to their chamber.

Food service. There is a cafeteria in the basement of the Capitol and a snack bar on the third floor in the public hallway between the Senate and House Chambers. There is also a cafeteria on the third floor of the Walt Sullivan (Labor and Industry) Building located across from the southeast corner of the Capitol.

Housing.

Legislators are responsible for making their own housing arrangements. As a courtesy to legislators, the Legislative Services Division information officer maintains a file of information about housing opportunities that is provided by landlords.



Interns. The Legislative Council administers the legislative intern program established in Montana law. Participating higher education students are assigned to a legislator by the Legislative Council. Interns participating in this program do not receive a stipend. They may receive academic credit if this is authorized by the intern's school. Other entities also sponsor legislative intern programs.

Mail. Each legislator is assigned a post-office box located next to the post office on the first floor of the Capitol. After the legislative session, first-class mail is forwarded to the legislator by the Legislative Services Division. Items to be mailed may be deposited at the Sergeant at Arms' office in the Senate or the Chief Clerk's office in the House of Representatives. Mass mailings are not permitted. Legislators receive mail at the following addresses:

[Name of senator]
P.O. Box 201702
Helena, MT 59620-1702



[Name of representative]
P.O. Box 201701
Helena, MT 59620-1701

Offices. Office space assignments are coordinated by the Sergeant at Arms. Offices are not available for all representatives; however, rooms with desks and other office equipment are available for common use by representatives.

Pages. There is a "page call" button on each desk. Pages may be used to deliver or pick up mail, to deliver notes and messages to other legislators, or to get a snack when the legislator is busy during a floor session. Legislators may sponsor pages to serve for 1 week. Applications for appointment as pages are available at the offices of the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House.

Parking. Each legislator is assigned an individual numbered parking space before the beginning of the session. Legislators may contact the Sergeant at Arms regarding parking assignments or parking violations.

Schedule. The Legislature meets 6 days a week, Monday through Saturday. In the past, the Legislature has recessed for a couple of days after the transmittal deadline and at the time of the Easter holiday.

Smoking. Buildings owned and occupied by the state are required by law to be smoke-free. Therefore, no smoking is allowed anywhere inside the Capitol.

Supplies. Legislators may contact the Sergeant at Arms for supplies, including stationery, name tags, and business cards.

Telephone. Long-distance telephone calls made by a member while the Legislature is in session or while the legislator is in travel status are considered official legislative business. Authorized calls include calls made to constituents, places of business, and family members. (Dial "8" to get an outside line.) Access to the Internet is subject to the same policy.

Word Processing ("typing"). Word processing support is available to all legislators for preparation of letters, news releases, etc. Senators should contact the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and representatives should contact the office of the Chief Clerk of the House.



CHAPTER 12: INTERIM ACTIVITIES

■ Introduction

The regular biennial legislative session occupies only about one-sixth of the life span of a Legislature. Members do not escape from legislative responsibilities during the 20 months between legislative sessions.

Members may be involved in the following activities during the interim between legislative sessions:

- ✓ serving on interim committees or the Legislative Council, Legislative Audit Committee, or Legislative Finance Committee;
- ✓ serving on other statutory or ad hoc committees;
- ✓ participating in interstate organizations;
- ✓ communicating with constituents and others about the activities of the Legislature and policy issues;
- ✓ responding to constituents' concerns; and
- ✓ developing new policy proposals for consideration by the next Legislature.

This chapter provides information about interim committees, interim studies, and information requests. See Chapter 3 for more information about the duties of the Legislative Council, the Legislative Audit Committee, and the Legislative Finance Committee.

■ Interim Committees

The following are statutorily established interim committees:

- ✓ Economic Affairs Interim Committee;
- ✓ Education and Local Government Interim Committee;
- ✓ Children, Families, Health, and Human Services Interim Committee;
- ✓ Law and Justice Interim Committee;
- ✓ Revenue and Transportation Interim Committee; and
- ✓ State Administration and Veterans' Affairs Interim Committee.

The Environmental Quality Council and the State-Tribal Relations Committee also meet during the interim and conduct interim studies.

■ Duties

Duties of interim committees are listed below:

- ✓ review administrative rules within the jurisdiction of the committee;
- ✓ conduct interim studies;
- ✓ monitor the operation of assigned Executive Branch agencies;
- ✓ review legislation proposed by assigned agencies or entities and request that legislation be drafted; and



- ✓ prepare bills and resolutions that are considered necessary for the next regular session of the Legislature.

Some committees have additional responsibilities. The Environmental Quality Council performs the same duties as an interim committee and is also subject to additional statutory requirements.

The State-Tribal Relations Committee is required to act as a liaison with tribal governments, encourage state-tribal and local government-tribal cooperation, conduct interim studies as assigned, and report on its activities, findings, and recommendations.

■ Members and Officers

Senate interim committee members are appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees. House interim committee members are appointed by the Speaker of the House.

Most interim committees have four members from each house. No more than two members of each house may be from the same political party. With two political parties, each interim committee has an equal number of members from each party. The Legislative Council may ask the appointing authority to add one or two additional members from each political party to a committee if warranted because of the committee's workload.

A presiding officer and vice presiding officer for each interim committee are elected by the members. These officers

may not be members of the same political party.

■ Budget

The Legislative Council allocates a budget for each interim committee. Reallocations may be made by the Legislative Council if warranted.

■ Interim Studies

The Legislature identifies prospective interim studies through resolutions requesting interim studies. Usually requests for studies exceed the resources available to conduct the studies. A process has been established in statute for prioritization and assignment of studies. The steps are as follows:

- ① The Legislative Services Division compiles a list of study requests contained in bills or resolutions approved by both houses of the Legislature.
- ② The list is mailed to legislators who are asked to rank the study requests in order of importance.
- ③ The poll results are compiled by Legislative Services Division staff. The poll results, estimated staff time requirements, and other relevant background information are presented to the Legislative Council.
- ④ The Legislative Council determines which studies will be assigned and assigns studies to



interim committees and other statutory legislative committees. The sponsor is invited to attend the Legislative Council meeting and speak to the request.

- ⑤ An interim committee or statutory committee may recommend to the Legislative Council that an interim study be assigned to another committee.

According to Legislative Council guidelines, interim studies are to be completed by September 15 of the year before a regular legislative session.

■ Information Requests

Legislators may request information from Legislative Branch staff. Examples of common requests include:

- ✓ information about requirements in current law;
- ✓ research about potential options to address a problem through legislation; and
- ✓ legal opinions regarding the application of current law.

In order to ensure that staff resources are allocated appropriately among interim and statutory committee responsibilities and the requests of individual legislators, requests that require more than 40 hours of staff time require approval by the appropriate oversight committee (i.e., the Legislative Council, Legislative Audit Committee, or Legislative Finance Committee). Consultation with the presiding officer and vice presiding officer of the appropriate oversight committee is required for requests that are expected to be completed in 16 to 40 hours.





CHAPTER 13: INFORMATION CENTERS

■ Introduction

This chapter describes important information centers for legislators and citizens who want information about the Legislature or legislation. Appendix A complements this chapter, providing details about where to go to find additional information in general and also identifying resources on various topics chapter by chapter.

■ Legislative Information Office

The Legislative Information Office is an excellent resource for constituents. The office serves two primary functions that are described below.

- ✓ **Relaying messages from citizens to legislators.** Staff members in the Legislative Information Office answer telephone calls from citizens, record messages for legislators, and forward each message to the appropriate legislator. Messages are maintained on a database, and a copy of any message can be produced on request. Additionally, office staff processes and forwards messages that are submitted to legislators through the messaging form feature on the Legislative Branch website.

- ✓ **Providing information to citizens about the Legislature and legislative activities.** Staff members are trained to answer questions from citizens about the status of bills and resolutions, dates and times of committee hearings, committee membership, and other information related to the legislative session. The office distributes hearing calendars, agendas, seating charts, and other useful printed materials.

The office is staffed each legislative day of the regular session.

■ Legislative Branch Website

■ Overview

The website for the Legislative Branch offers a wealth of legislative information. Highlights of the website include:

- ✓ an up-to-date, comprehensive database of legislative session information available through the LAWS (described in the next section);
- ✓ information about interim and statutory committees;
- ✓ information about the Legislature and legislators;
- ✓ Montana laws, including the Montana Constitution;



- ✓ selected reports and publications; and
- ✓ bookmarks for legislative research.

■ Session Information Through LAWS

A section of the Legislative Branch website is dedicated to each session of the Legislature. By clicking on the designated session (e.g., "2003 Session"), anyone with Internet access can obtain the following information available through the LAWS:

- ✓ the text and status of bills and resolutions;
- ✓ information about committees, including membership, staff, and scheduled hearings;
- ✓ journals and floor actions for each house;
- ✓ an index of bills and resolutions by subject; and
- ✓ summary reports about bills and resolutions.

Trained operators enter new information on the LAWS nearly immediately after actions occur in most cases. Consequently, the LAWS is an invaluable source of up-to-date information for persons interested in the Legislature's activities, whether they are legislative staff working in the Capitol or an interested citizen on a ranch in southeastern Montana.

Any person with Internet access may generate lists of bills, resolutions, and draft requests that are tailored to the user's interest, using advanced search functions. Search criteria include:

requester; primary sponsor; drafter; subject; committee; and status.

Internet users who wish to track specific legislation may sign up for "preference list" service. This free service allows users to create, modify, and save their own tailored list of bills, resolutions, and draft requests. Once a list file is created, the user can click on a button to generate a report that shows the latest status of each bill, resolution, or request in the list, along with the short title and requester or primary sponsor.

Bill text may be viewed in "html" format or retrieved in either WordPerfect 5.1 format or in a portable document format (pdf). The "pdf" copy maintains the same page and line relationships as the printed bill used in the legislative process.

■ Legislative Reference Center

The Legislative Reference Center provides reference and research assistance and interlibrary loan services to legislators and legislative staff. The collection focuses on issues of current concern to the Montana Legislature, including such topics as economic development, education finance, health care policy, gambling, privatization, taxation, state employee compensation, state finances, and workers' compensation. The collection contains approximately 1,500 books and 500 periodicals for legislators' use.

The library catalog is online and searchable, as is an index of state and



national newspaper clippings organized by topic. The Legislative Reference Center staff can assist legislators with finding legislative research memos and legal memos.

The Legislative Reference Center also offers access to Montana legislative materials, such as Senate and House journals, session laws, and committee minutes and exhibits. Materials and reports published by the Legislative Services Division, along with interim committee work papers, are cataloged and archived. Publications from the National Conference of State Legislatures and from legislative agencies in other states form a major part of the collection.

Items in the Legislative Reference Center that may be of special interest to new legislators include the National Conference of State Legislatures "How to Be an Effective Legislator" audio tape series. Created by experts, the tapes and guides are available for legislators to borrow. The series addresses the following subjects:

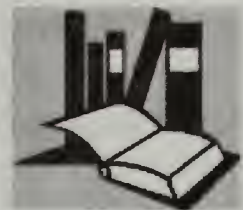
- ✓ mastering the legislative process;
- ✓ managing the budget;
- ✓ dealing with the media; and
- ✓ serving constituents.

The Legislative Reference Center also has other audio and video tapes for legislators' use, including such titles as "Tips and Strategies for Becoming an Effective Health Lawmaker", "Communicating Effectively Through the Media", and "Cultivating a More Diverse Economy in Rural Areas".

There are two computers in the Legislative Reference Center for legislators' use. Staff will also help legislators access and use subscription research and legal websites and databases. Legislators are encouraged to contact the staff in the Legislative Reference Center for assistance with obtaining any information needed for legislative activities.

■ State Law Library

The State Law Library's collections and services are used by the Montana Supreme Court Justices and their law clerks, state and private attorneys, state employees, students, and the general public. Its collection of over 150,000 legal and law-related items includes books, microforms, compact discs, and tapes.



<http://ken.coar.org>

The Law Library's holdings include statutes and court cases for all 50 states and the federal government, as well as federal regulatory and administrative materials. Legal periodicals, all states' bar journals, loose-leaf services, treatises, legal form books, and other materials that aid in the composition, application, practice, and interpretation of law are available. The Law Library is a full depository for all State Justice Institute reports and a selective depository for U.S. government publications.



The Law Library's Montana legal collection includes legislative bills, minutes, committee reports, journals, and thousands of compiled legislative histories. Montana Supreme Court opinions and briefs, territorial and state codes, session laws, administrative rules, Constitutional Convention

proceedings and reports, Attorney General's opinions, and publications of the State Bar of Montana are also available.

The Law Library website provides a plethora of legal research material for Montana and the nation online.



ENDNOTES

1. Single Moms, Inc., et al. v. Montana Power Company, et al. Judge Donald W. Molloy, United States District Court, District of Montana, Butte Division, February 6, 2002.
2. *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, 2000 edition, p. xxxiii.
3. Montana Environmental Information Center v. Montana Environmental Quality Council (1995, 1996).
4. Associated Press v. Montana Senate Republican Caucus (1995, 1996, 1998).
5. Montana Historical Society. *A Short History & Self-Guided Tour of Montana's State Capitol*. 2002.
6. National Conference of State Legislatures. *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, 2000 edition, sections 123-124.
7. Montana Historical Society. *A Short History & Self-Guided Tour of Montana's State Capitol*. 2002.
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9. Legislative Council, "Bill of Rights Committee Proposal", Montana Constitutional Convention 1971-1972, Vol. II, Helena, Montana, 1979, p. 630.
10. Ibid, p. 631.
11. National Conference of State Legislatures, "15 Tips for Being an Effective Legislator", Denver, 1995. Ohio Legislative Service Commission, *A Guidebook for Ohio Legislators*, 7th edition, Columbus, Ohio, 2000, pp. 93-99.
12. Ohio Legislative Service Commission, pp. 93-99.





APPENDIX A: RESOURCES

General Resources

What: Legislative Branch Website ☆
Where: <http://leg.state.mt.us/>

What: Legislative Services Division (LSD) ☆
Where: State Capitol, Room 110
P.O. Box 201706
Helena, MT 59620-1706
(406) 444-3064

What: Legislative Information Office ☆
Where: State Capitol, 1st floor lobby (main office) and Room 373
(406) 444-4800 or 1-800-832-0283 for TTY/TTD users

What: Legislative Reference Center ☆
Where: State Capitol, Room 10
(406) 444-3598

What: Legislative Printing and Distribution Office (Distribution of bills, resolutions, and other materials to the public.)
Where: State Capitol, Room 74
(406) 444-0627

What: Legislative Audit Division ☆
Where: State Capitol, Room 160
P.O. Box 201705
Helena, MT 59620-1705
(406) 444-3122

☆ Denotes documents or information available on the Legislative Branch website:
<http://leg.state.mt.us/>

What: Legislative Fiscal Division (LFD) ✨
Where: State Capitol, Room 110
P.O. Box 201711
Helena, MT 59620-1711
(406) 444-2986

What: Montana Code Annotated (MCA) ✨
Where: LSD (see above). Available to legislators in print or on CD-ROM for \$10.

What: *Sources of Information and Publications* (pamphlet)
Where: LSD

What: Montana Historical Society (Capitol tours and information about the Capitol)
Where: State Capitol, 1st floor lobby

Supplemental Resources by Chapter

■ Chapter 2: Government in Montana

What: Executive Branch Agencies
Where: Contact agency director (Phone numbers and e-mail addresses are listed in the state telephone directory.)
Websites of state agencies:
http://discoveringmontana.com/css/govt/state_agencies.asp

What: Montana Supreme Court
Where: Clerk of the Supreme Court
(406) 444-3858

What: *The Tribal Nations of Montana*. A handbook for legislators prepared by the Committee on Indian Affairs, a legislative committee. ✨
Where: Legislative Reference Center

✨ Denotes documents or information available on the Legislative Branch website:
<http://leg.state.mt.us/>

■ *Chapter 3: Organization and Services of the Legislative Branch*

What: Robert A. Nelson, Consumer Counsel ✨
Where: (406) 444-2771

■ *Chapter 4: Legislators*

What: Linda L. Vaughey, Commissioner of Political Practices
Where: (406) 444-2942
<http://www.state.mt.us/cpp/css/default.asp>

■ *Chapter 6: Legislative Procedures*

What: *Rules of the Montana Legislature*. A booklet that includes the Senate Rules, House Rules, Joint Rules, and the Montana Constitution. The resolutions that establish the rules are also available on the LAWS section of the Legislative Branch website (see below under Chapter 13). The booklet is published after the rules are adopted at the beginning of the legislative session.
Where: LSD

What: *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*
Where: Available for loan to legislators from the Legislative Reference Center.

■ *Chapter 7: Making Public Policy Through Bills and Resolutions*

What: *Bill Drafting Manual 2002*. The *Bill Drafting Manual* establishes the format and style guidelines for bills and resolutions and provides information about laws applicable to bills and resolutions, special types of bills, bills with special provisions, and amendment drafting.
Where: LSD

✨ Denotes documents or information available on the Legislative Branch website:
<http://leg.state.mt.us/>

What: *Legislative Budget Analysis; House Bill No. 2 Narrative*; legislator training information regarding state finances and the budgeting and appropriation process and other information related to fiscal matters. ✨
Where: LSD

What: *Legislator's Guide to Fiscal Notes* (brochure)
Where: Governor's Office of Budget and Program Planning
State Capitol, Room 277
(406) 444-3616

What: Session Laws
Where: LSD. Available at no cost to legislators who served in the session.

What: Entire set of journals for each house ✨
Where: LSD (on CD-ROM)

What: Daily journals ✨
Where: Each house distributes to members. Members of the public may purchase journals from the Legislative Printing and Distribution Office.

What: *Montana Legislative Review*. Summary of all bills that will become law, organized by chapter number. Includes bill number, chief sponsor, and title of bill. Also includes a subject index, a table of code sections affected, a table of session laws affected, a table of session law to code, tables cross-referencing bill numbers and chapter numbers, and an effective date table.
Where: LSD (Free to all MCA subscribers.)

What: *History and Final Status of Bills and Resolutions*
Where: LSD

✨ Denotes documents or information available on the Legislative Branch website:
<http://leg.state.mt.us/>

■ Chapter 10: Participants in the Process

What: *Having Your Say Before Montana Legislative Committees* (brochure)
Where: LSD or Legislative Information Office

What: Associated Press
Where: State Capitol, Room 336
Phone: (406) 449-5542 or (406) 449-7799
Fax: (406) 449-6104

What: Lee Newspapers
Where: Phone: (406) 443-4920
Fax: (406) 443-0034

What: Great Falls Tribune
Where: Phone: (406) 442-9493
Fax: (406) 442-9413
E-mail: capbureau@mt.net

What: KULR/KFBB Television
Where: State Capitol, Room 1
Phone: (406) 443-6390

What: Montana Television Network
Where: State Capitol, Room 1
Phone: (406) 442-4641
Fax: (406) 449-6323

What: Montana Public Radio
Where: State Capitol, Room 81
Phone: (406) 444-9399 or (800) 325-1565
Fax: (406) 243-3299

⚙ Denotes documents or information available on the Legislative Branch website:
<http://leg.state.mt.us/>

What: Yellowstone Public Radio
Where: Phone: (406) 698-7426 or (800) 441-2941

■ *Chapter 11: Getting Paid and Other Important Details*

What: LSD Financial Services Office
Where: State Capitol, Room 154
(406) 444-3064

What: *The State Employee Benefits Plan*
Where: LSD Financial Services Office (above) or
Montana Department of Administration, Employee Benefits Bureau
Mitchell Building, Room 130
(406) 444-7462 or (800) 287-8266

What: Montana Public Employee Retirement Administration (MPERA)
Where: (406) 444-3154 or (877) 275-7372
mpera@state.mt.us
<http://www.state.mt.us/doa/perb/perb.htm>.
Member handbooks may be obtained from the LSD Financial Services
Office (see above).

■ *Chapter 12: Interim Activities*

What: *Interim Directory of Legislative Committees and Activities*. Includes other
committees on which legislators serve.☆
Where: LSD

☆ Denotes documents or information available on the Legislative Branch website:
<http://leg.state.mt.us/>

■ *Chapter 13: Information Centers*

What: Session information through the LAWS ☼

Where: Go to the Legislative Branch website and click on the appropriate session (left side of page), then click on the hypertext link for the LAWS or for the 2003 Session go to:

<<[http://laws.leg.state.mt.us/pls/laws03/LAW0200W\\$.startup](http://laws.leg.state.mt.us/pls/laws03/LAW0200W$.startup)>>. Detailed instructions are available through the "Help" function at the bottom of the page.

What: State Law Library

Where: (406) 444-3660
www.lawlibrary.state.mt.us

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

ACT: A bill that has been passed by both the Senate and the House of Representatives, enrolled, and approved by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto.

ADJOURNMENT: Ending of a meeting or daily floor session. Adjournment of the Senate or the House of Representatives takes place at the close of each legislative day, with the hour and day of the next meeting set before adjournment.

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE: Ending of the current session of the Legislature. No future meeting date is set except as provided in law.

ADOPTION: Approval or acceptance; usually applied to motions, amendments, and resolutions.

AMENDMENT: A change proposed or made to a bill, resolution, or motion. Amendments to bills and resolutions may be offered in a standing committee, in a conference committee, or on second reading during consideration by the Committee of the Whole.

APPROPRIATION: Legislative authority for expenditure of state money for a specific purpose.

BILL: A proposed law that is sponsored by a legislator and presented to the Legislature for consideration.

CALL OF THE SENATE (HOUSE): A procedure used to compel attendance of absent members.

CALL TO ORDER: The action of the presiding officer that brings either house officially into session.

CAT AND DOG BILL: A bill that makes a specific appropriation for a specific purpose that is not included in the general appropriations bill.

CAUCUS: A meeting of all members of a political party. The term also refers collectively to all members of a political party in a house.

CHAMBER: The official meeting place of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

CONCURRENCE: Agreement by one house to a proposal or action of the other house.

QUORUM: The minimum number of members of a legislative body required to be present for valid transaction of business.

RECONSIDERATION: A parliamentary process by which a motion or question that has been acted on may be brought back before the body.

RECESS: A break in a committee meeting or daily floor session of a house.

REFERENDUM: The submission of a proposed or enacted law to the people for approval or rejection. The referendum may be initiated by the Legislature or by voters through a petition process.

REGULAR SESSION: The regularly scheduled session of the Legislature that begins in January of each odd-numbered year and lasts for up to 90 days.

REQUESTER: The legislator or committee that asks that a bill or resolution be drafted.

RESOLUTION: A document that expresses the opinion or will of the Legislature or a house of the Legislature or that governs the business of the Legislature or a house of the Legislature.

SPECIAL SESSION: A meeting of the Legislature convened at the request of either the Governor or a majority of the members of the Legislature. A special session may be limited to matters specified in the call of the special session.

SPONSOR: The legislator who introduces a bill or resolution.

STANDING COMMITTEE: A committee established by a house's rules to consider legislation in a specified subject area or to perform other duties.

STATUTE: A written law.

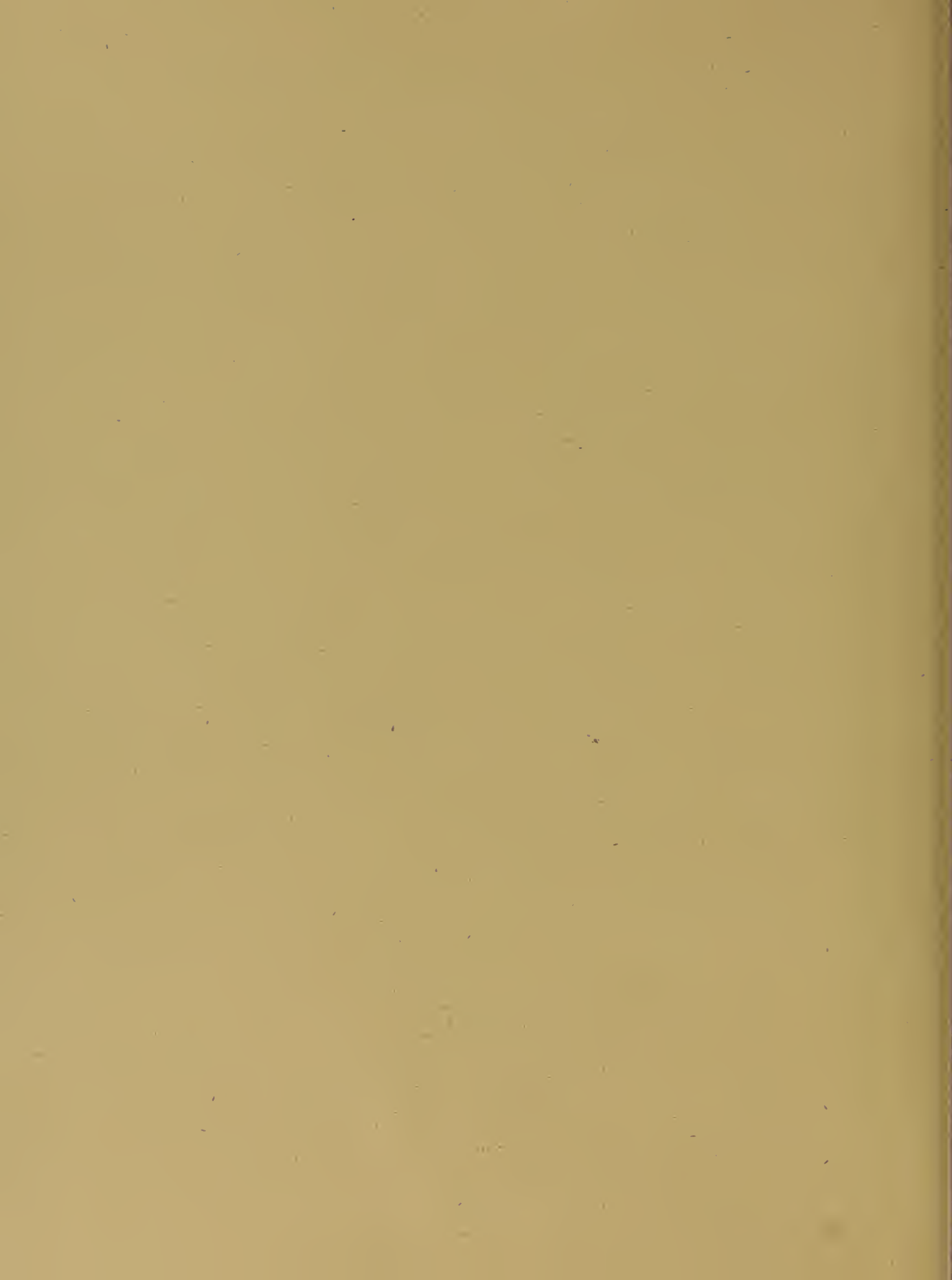
SUBSTITUTE BILL: An amendment that replaces the text of an entire bill. (To be valid, the substitute bill may not change the original purpose of the bill.)

TABLE OR LAY ON THE TABLE: A motion to set aside consideration of the pending question in such a way that its consideration may be resumed at the will of the body.

VETO: An action taken by the Governor to prevent the enactment of a bill.

APPENDIX C: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

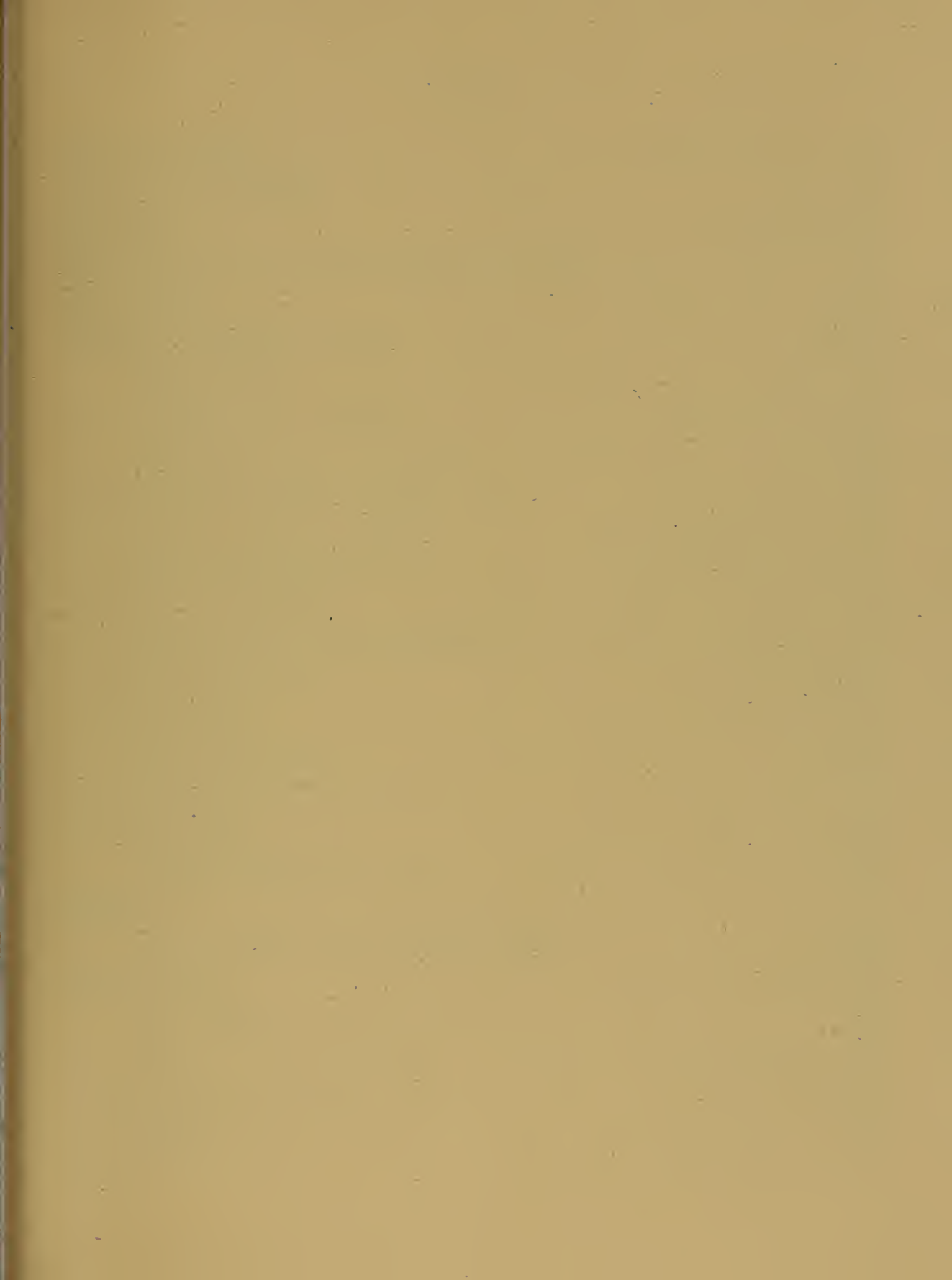
CSG	Council of State Governments
EQC	Environmental Quality Council
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
LAC	Legislative Audit Committee
LAD	Legislative Audit Division
LAWS	Legislative Automated Workflow System
LC	Legislative Council (For obscure historical reasons, each request to draft a bill or resolution is given an "LC" number in order of request.)
LEPO	Legislative Environmental Policy Office
LFA	Legislative Fiscal Analyst
LFC	Legislative Finance Committee
LFD	Legislative Fiscal Division
LSD	Legislative Services Division
MCA	Montana Code Annotated
NCSL	National Conference of State Legislatures
OBPP	Governor's Office of Budget and Program Planning
ORPA	Office of Research and Policy Analysis
PERS	Public Employees' Retirement System
TAC	Transition Advisory Committee on Electric Utility Industry Restructuring
TVMT	The state government broadcasting program administered by the LSD

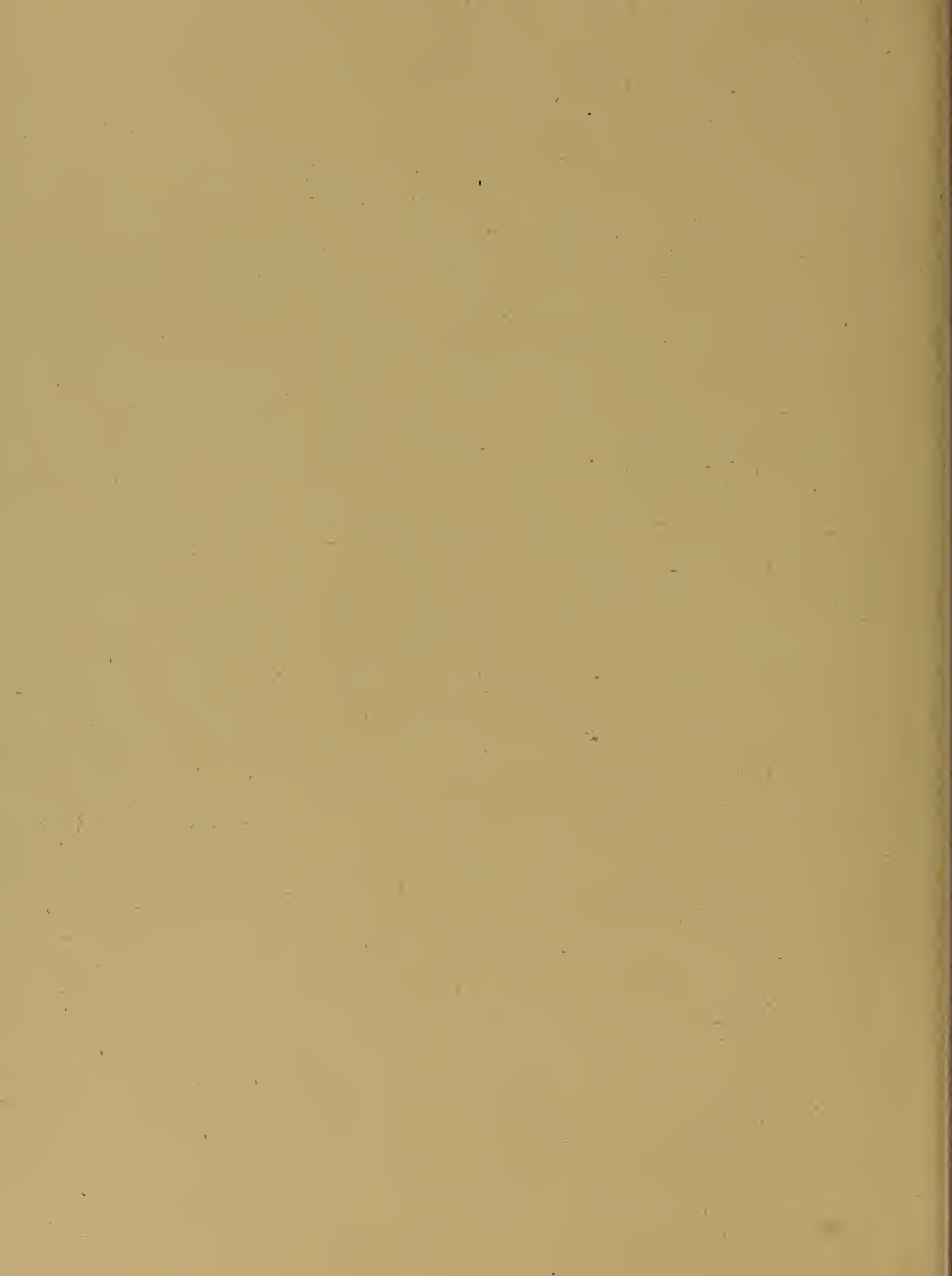


APPENDIX D: COLORS FOR PRINTING OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND NOTES

White	Introduced bill or resolution and enrolled bill or resolution.
Yellow	Second reading bill or resolution in first house.
Blue	Third reading bill or resolution in first house. (Also first reading in second house.)
Tan	Second reading bill or resolution in second house.
Salmon	Third reading bill or resolution in second house -- "reference bill".
Ivory	Reference bill with later amendments (conference committee or Governor's amendments).
Buff	Original fiscal note.
Cherry	Amended fiscal note.
Gray	Sponsor's fiscal note.

Name		Address		City		State		Zip	
John Doe		123 Main St		New York		NY		10001	
Jane Smith		456 Elm St		Los Angeles		CA		90001	
Bob Johnson		789 Oak St		Chicago		IL		60601	
Alice Brown		101 Pine St		Houston		TX		77001	
David White		202 Cedar St		Phoenix		AZ		85001	
Emily Green		303 Birch St		Philadelphia		PA		19101	
Frank Black		404 Maple St		San Antonio		TX		78101	
Grace Hall		505 Elm St		San Diego		CA		92101	
Henry King		606 Oak St		Dallas		TX		75201	
Ivy Lee		707 Pine St		San Jose		CA		95101	
Jack Miller		808 Cedar St		Austin		TX		78701	
Karen Wilson		909 Birch St		Jacksonville		FL		32201	
Leo Young		1010 Maple St		Fort Worth		TX		76101	
Mia Adams		1111 Elm St		Columbus		OH		43201	
Noah Baker		1212 Oak St		San Francisco		CA		94101	
Olivia Carter		1313 Pine St		Indianapolis		IN		46201	
Peter Davis		1414 Cedar St		San Jose		CA		95101	
Quinn Evans		1515 Birch St		Portland		OR		97201	
Samuel Foster		1616 Maple St		Seattle		WA		98101	
Tina Gibson		1717 Elm St		Denver		CO		80201	
Uma Harris		1818 Oak St		Boston		MA		02101	
Victor Ives		1919 Pine St		San Francisco		CA		94101	
Wendy Jones		2020 Cedar St		Phoenix		AZ		85001	
Xavier King		2121 Birch St		San Antonio		TX		78101	
Yara Lee		2222 Maple St		Dallas		TX		75201	
Zoe Miller		2323 Elm St		San Jose		CA		95101	





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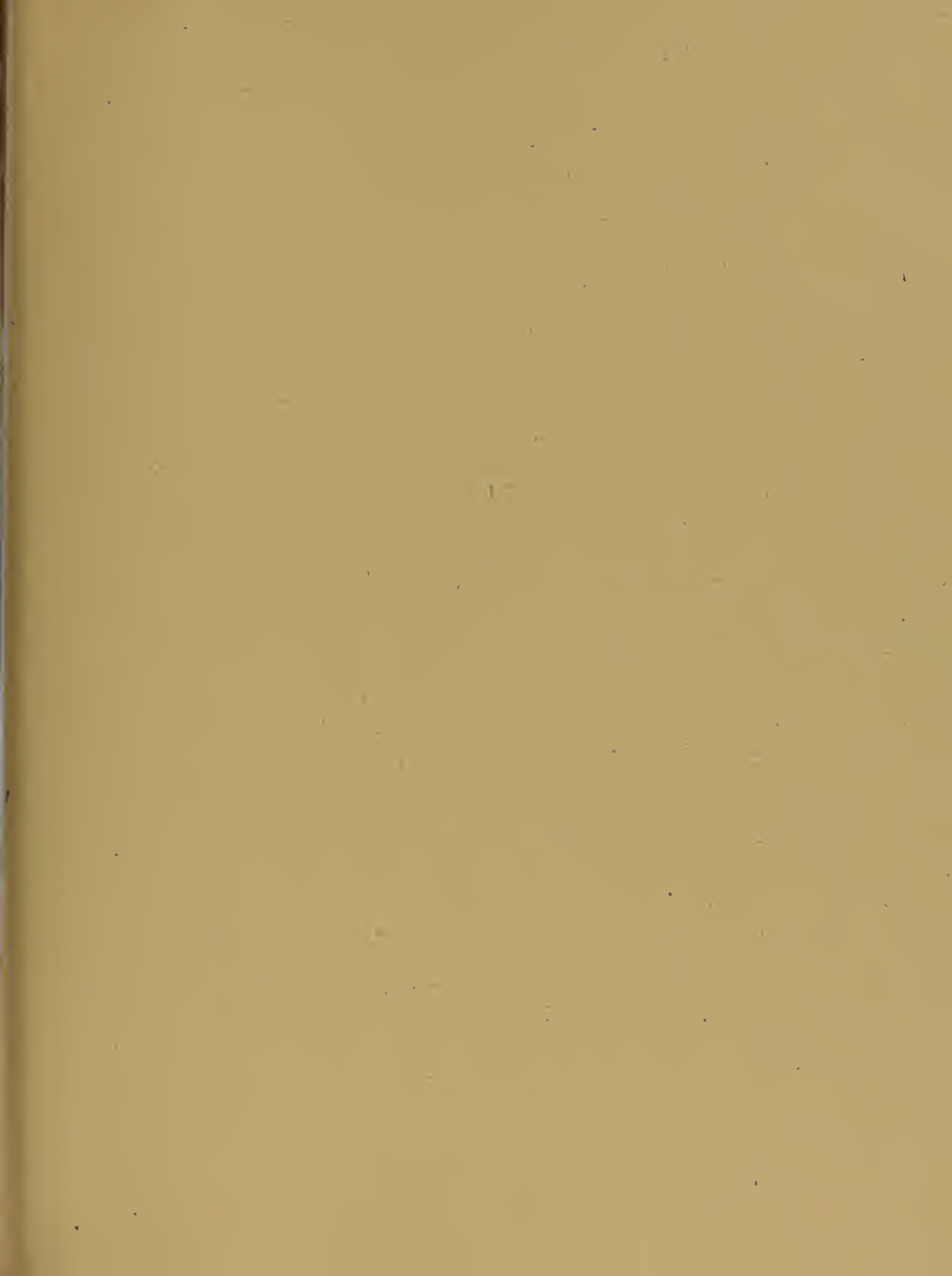
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250 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of \$5.30 per copy, for a total cost of \$1,325.00, which includes \$1325.00 for printing and \$0.00 for distribution.